

STILL IMPROVING.

The President Passes a Comfortable Day.

How He Kills the Time in His Sick Chamber.

PROGRESSING FAVORABLY,
WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following telegram was sent to the consulting surgeons to-night by the attending surgeons:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 21, 5 p.m.—Since our telegram of yesterday the president has continued to do well. He passed a comfortable night. This morning a morsel of clothing about one-fourth of an inch square came away spontaneously with the pus from the deeper part of the wound. It proves, on examination, to consist chiefly of cotton fibers with a few woolen fibers. The medication was continued without change. At 8:30 a.m. his pulse was 88; temperature 98.4; respiration 19. At 1 p.m. his pulse was 92; temperature 98.4; respiration 19.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 21, 7 p.m.—The president has had another good day; at 1 p.m. his pulse was 92; temperature 98.4; respiration 19. At 7 p.m. his pulse 96; temperature 99.9; respiration 19.

EVENING BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 21, 11:30 p.m.—The slight change which has taken place in the president's condition since the last official bulletin has been in the direction of further improvement. He has passed a comfortable day and taken a little solid food again this afternoon in the shape of boiled chicken and has gained in strength. The afternoon fever has subsided and at this hour the president is quietly sleeping.

THE LATEST BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 22, 1:15 a.m.—The president seems to rest so very peacefully in his sleep during the past three or four nights that we cannot but believe he is steadily improving. Attending physicians are growing more hopeful every day. At this hour the president continues to sleep quietly. The indications are that he is not in much pain, there being no signs of fever.

POSTING THE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Herald Washington special says the president hears now the greater part of the daily papers read, that is all of the things likely to interest him. Baker, Mrs. Garfield and Col. Rockwell read to him. Besides the colonel is beginning to read the telegrams and letters which were received at the time of the shooting. Inquiring messages and sympathizing letters from his personal friends have been read to him. In these of course he is deeply interested, but from his near friends all this might have been expected, so when he hears messages and letters from every portion of the Union and from men of different political opinions all showing the same solicitude as to his condition, he is deeply impressed. He says it is more than he could expect. Of the illustrated papers it is said he lauded over them. Wood cuts are rarely true likenesses and one which depicted the president on his bed of suffering seems to interest him a good deal. Altogether, he enjoyed looking at them exceedingly. He relished, also, a few words of print that he was enabled to read. They all think it would be a good idea to have each of the doctors' names tacked on the figures in these pictures, so that the average mind would not be confused. The president recognized Dr. Bliss quickly, as his features are more striking than others. His picture is good. Altogether, the sick room was pretty bright to-day.

STEADILY GROWING BETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The president had another good day and is doing very well to-night. Dr. Reyburn said to a reporter to-night that he had just examined the president and he was getting along finely. The discharge of pieces of cloth shows that the wound is drained out to the bottom. The wound continues to heal nicely inside. Dr. Reyburn said it was impossible to say just when the president would be able to take a sea voyage, but the surgeons hoped to get him aboard ship soon, and if the present rate of progress continues he will probably start in three or four weeks.

WATCHING THE WORKMEN.

While the other occupants of the White House were enjoying themselves driving this afternoon the president was not entirely without sources or amusement. He has been much interested in watching the men on the summit of two hundred feet of the Washington monument putting twenty feet of iron shafting to support the elevator. He can see them distinctly from his bed and he wondered whether it was as cool up there as it was in this room. The grass on the lawn below his window was cut yesterday. A portion of it was cut by a one-horse lawn mower, which made considerable noise, and so the rest up to fifty yards of his windows was cut with a scythe.

THAT SEA VOYAGE.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Tribune's Washington special says the president, although he sleeps very well, is still given hypodermic injection of morphine, and they are said to be increased on account of pains in the legs and feet, which have not disappeared. It appears that the reports as to a sea trip on the Tallowa have originated largely in the fact that the physicians have been willing to humor the patient, who is extremely anxious to go anywhere or do anything to get out of that sick chamber but there is now no serious intention of taking a sea journey or any other journey at any specified time, nor will there be until it is absolutely safe for the president to move. By that time he may be able to control his own movements and won't be regulated by the physicians. One of his nurses to-night says it will not be safe to take him from the sick room until the wound is healed, and that will be a long time yet. The nurse also says with arrangements that have now been made the president can be more comfortable where he is than he possibly can be elsewhere, as the temperature of the climate has been overcome by artificial

refrigeration. There only lacks vitality in the air and it is to be said also that the sanitary conditions of the White house are bad.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Democrats Planning to Break the Dead-Lock.

PLANS TO BREAK THE DEAD-LOCK.

ALBANY, July 21.—There is more activity at the hotels to-night than for several weeks. The halfbreeds and stalwarts are apparently greatly exercised. The stalwarts are demanding a caucus, intimating that they will even vote for the nomination of Lapham. The halfbreeds stand firm against the caucus. They say to hold a caucus now will be to admit that they are responsible for the existence of the dead-lock from the first and that it is only to put them in that position that the stalwarts are clamoring for a caucus. The stalwarts say they will claim that if the caucus had been held at the commencement of the contest an election would have taken place the next day. The democrats also are considerably exercised. They know they can break the deadlock by simply remaining away to allow the election of Lapham but they fear to do this as they will render themselves liable to the charge of having been bribed. Some think they ought to run that risk instead of as they think they are now being made tools by the stalwarts. They say that the stalwarts, while ostensibly demanding a caucus and basing their holding out on that ground, have theretofore real object the preventing of Robertson from taking the New York collectorship. They say to accomplish this the stalwarts will stand out till the 31st of December next. The democrats are seriously considering whether they should not end the deadlock in the way stated above, and appeal to the people to sustain them and at the same time relieve them from any unjust suspicion.

CONKLING'S POLITICAL PLANS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The Ledger's New York special correspondent learns from a well informed source that Senator Conkling has views as to the future as soon as the Albany contest is decided. It is understood that he will take a trip across the Atlantic with a view to rest and recuperate, and on his return in October he will make a journey through the Southern states, including in his programme the cotton international exposition at Atlanta, Georgia. His friends say he is solicitous about strengthening his political influence in that section and to that end will take the earliest opportunity to remove the unfavorable impression his stalwart speeches during the last year and specially during the presidential campaign are supposed to have made on the southern mind. The ex-senator clearly has not abandoned the expectation of one day being president of the United States, and if he has weakened his position at this end of the union he would seem to consider it sound policy to do what he can to strengthen himself elsewhere. It will be his aim to demonstrate to the southern mind that the stalwart policy meant the restoration of southern prosperity and southern influence within the legitimate meaning of those terms, and that the people who have been representing him as hostile to either, were animated either by malice or personal hostility.

STAR ROUTE FRAUDS.

Straw Bonds Receiving an Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The cases of the men arrested recently upon the charges of conspiring to defraud the government in letting star route mail contracts in Arizona have been taken up. Price, the defendant, said he did not know the contractor (Wiley) and had signed his bond at the request of McDevitt. He said he did own property in Clinton county on which he had become surety. He said he knew Ensign who had also become bondsman. He hoped there would be no trouble about the matter and that he had made a trade for the land in question. At this point Acting District Attorney Valentine produced certificates proving that the property claimed by Price to be worth \$35,000 had been sold for taxes for \$124 and not redeemed since. Ensign told the inspector he owned four improved city properties, but upon investigation it was shown that at the time of executing the bonds these properties were mortgaged beyond their assessed value.

Wiley, who was the principal or bidder, was seen last week by the inspector, and upon interrogation stated that Thomas A. McDevitt had some time since visited him and requested him to bid for six Star routes in Utah, promising at the same time that he would furnish sureties and obtain for Wiley an appointment as route agent. Wiley was not to be bothered with contracts and was to be held blameless in case of trouble. Four of these contracts were bid for by Wiley, and were awarded to him, but upon his failure to carry out their provisions they were raised some seven thousand dollars. All communications referring to contracts received by Wiley were turned over by him to McDevitt. When Inspector Barrett reported this statement to McDevitt the latter said it was all right, but he acted in the manner to befuddle Wiley, who was out of employment and who he thought could obtain work in this way. Wiley has not yet been arrested, although warrants have been out nearly a week. The total amount of surety entered on the four Star route bonds by Ensign and Price was \$240,000. The certificate of the Philadelphia postmaster which is signed by Jas. T. Bingham, assistant postmaster, states that diligent and careful search has been made and in the opinion of the postmaster the sworn statement as to responsibility made by Ensign and Price were correct.

Manipulating Central Arizona.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Central Arizona was forced down to 24°, with very heavy transients. The manipulation of this stock is exciting much unfavorable comment. The stock report in a morning journal has the following: We wish to ask the officers of Central Arizona a few pertinent questions. Perhaps they will consider them impudent. Is it, or is it not, a fact that you are now making arrangements to list your stock on the London stock exchange, and that you are working the market for the purpose of shaking out holders of stock that you may put the market prices up, without having to buy much stock, and that you will have high prices in New York to make your London deal on? We will be glad to publish your reply.

An Engineer Killed.

WHITE HALL, N. Y., July 21.—The night express from New York, over the Delaware and Hudson canal companies' railroad, struck a rock near Dresden, and a portion of the train plunged into the lake. Engineer Chas. Casswell, was instantly killed, and the fireman was injured. No passengers were hurt. The railroad was blocked for seven hours.

HOW "THE KID" DIED.

Circumstantial Account of His Shooting by Sheriff Garrett.

Some Particulars About "The Kid's" Life and Adventures.

The Las Vegas Gazette of the 10th inst. contains the following circumstantial report of the killing of Billy "the Kid": "The last buckboard from Ft. Sumner brought news of the killing of the redoubtable Billy "the Kid." When this intelligence was noise abroad yesterday morning, there was intense excitement throughout Las Vegas. Many were inclined to doubt the truth of the report, but a half dozen business men and citizens produced letters from people resident in that country in support of the report. The statement that Pat Garrett had killed the young desperado went far toward confirming the report, for if anyone ever killed "the Kid" it was acknowledged that the nervy Sheriff of Lincoln county would be the man to get in his work on the young terror.

Late in the forenoon Pat Garrett and several men from the neighborhood of Sumner arrived in the city. The tall, silent Garrett was the hero of the hour and was lionized for the killing that was confirmed by the personal testimony of him who has forever rid the Pecos county and Lincoln county of the intrepid outlaw.

From an interview with Mr. Garrett, advices from our special correspondent, M. C. Groves, the mail contractor and other authentic sources we are able to give the Gazette readers a full story of the death of the desperado, who, while living under numerous aliases has been known the length and breadth of the country as "Billy the Kid."

Sheriff Garrett was written to by Mr. M. S. Brazil, who stated that Billy was in the neighborhood of Ft. Sumner. He immediately left Lincoln with two men, John W. Cox and Kit McFayne, to hunt down the outlaw. They arrived at Sumner about midnight on Tuesday last.

Without any delay Pat and party after dismounting went directly to the house of Pete Maxwell. Knowing where he slept, Pat stepped up to the door of his bed room and found it open. There were three windows in the room, all of which were raised. Through the open door and windows the moonlight streamed into the room, and after posting Cox and McKinney as guards outside, Pat walked into the room. He saw Mr. Maxwell lying on the bed in the southeast corner of the room and Garrett took a seat at the head of the bed. He asked Mr. Maxwell if he knew the whereabouts of the man he was searching for. Mr. Maxwell informed him that he was in the neighborhood.

At the left of the bed, on the same side as the door, and between it and the door was a window. The moonlight streamed in through the open window, but by sitting at the head of the bed Pat was able to partially hide himself in the shadow. He was talking with Mr. Maxwell when some one came to the door.

The figure advanced to the bed with a butcher knife in his hand. Pat did not recognize the midnight visitor, who kept on advancing till he stood at Mr. Maxwell's bedside and near by Garrett. He put his hand on the supposed sleeper to rouse him, and on Maxwell's rising up he asked, having noticed the strange figure, "who is that?"

The sheriff knew that voice instantly, but not then did he have any idea that the fellow whom he had was after so near by.

Receiving no answer to his query, Billy jumped away from the bed at the same time, drawing his self-cooking revolver. He had not got far from the bed when Garrett, who was always cool, no matter how trying the circumstances, rose up and fired. The shot struck "the Kid" in the heart and he fell on his back, a dead man.

Billy, who had been in hiding, had crept into Ft. Sumner that night. He had gone at once to the house of Manuela Bowdre, a woman with whom one of Billy's old compatriots, Charlie Bowdre, who was shot when "the Kid," Rudabang, Tom Pickett and Billy Wilson were "rounded up" at Stinking Springs, had lived with for two or three years up to the time of his death. "The Kid" had been there frequently after making his escape from Lincoln, and on this fatal night had gone there very hungry. There was no meat in the house, and he had gone to Mr. Maxwell's to secure some fresh mutton. This explains why he should have appeared there at that unseasonable hour and also explains how he happened to have the knife in his hand.

Since his escape he had allowed his beard to grow and had attempted to disguise himself as a Mexican by darkening his skin by the use of some sort of root. When shot he was dressed for hot weather, in a white shirt, drawers and his stocking feet.

After all the misses he has made, and has eluded death by the closest of close calls, the desperado did not die with his boots on.

An inquest was held the next day, and as was known to all the country, there was no doubt that "the Kid" was really dead. The foreman of the jury, in a timely communication to the Gazette, says: "This news is true, for I was foreman of the jury of inquest, and know it was 'the Kid's' body that we examined."

He was buried just outside the gate of the cemetery in Sumner and a plain head board marks his grave, bearing only the words: "Billy the Kid."

The brave man who has put out of the world this fugitive from justice, cattle thief and murderer, is deserving of great praise, and recognition in a material way for his daring. Numerous times has the daring officer taken his life in his hands and gone forth campaigning against "the Kid" and his band. He led the party who rounded up the desperados at Stinking Springs on the 22d of December last. This implacable pursuer of the fellow who has terrorized the stockmen to the east and south of us, in killing him has won the gratitude of the people of the entire territory. Bad as "the Kid" was individually, and he had become desperate, there were other dangers than from his unerring aim with either six-shooter or Winchester. Possessed of great personal magnetism, he was to be feared, for he could and did attract to him other lawless spirits.

His superb marksmanship, and fine horsemanship made him a leader among such fellows, and he dared to lead where any dared to follow."

In hunting him down, Sheriff Garrett will deserve to be treated royally, for the paltry \$500 offered for "the Kid" by the territory is no compensation at all for his searching for Billy when he had been given to understand that he would shoot at sight. A subscription paper is in circulation for a testimonial to Sheriff Garrett, and it should receive many signatures and the total foot up a handsome sum.

"Billy the Kid" was in his twenty-fourth year. He has been accused of immeasurable murders from the first when he shot a man for insulting his mother, closing the list with Deputy Sheriffs Bell and Olinger, whom he killed to regain his liberty, when under sentence of death, in Lincoln on May 6th. There is no knowing how many men he has killed, but at any rate, eleven is a small estimate. His career is too well known to the people of this territory to be dwelt on.

He was comely in appearance, about 5 feet 7½ inches tall, slight muscular figure, blue eyes, that had a searching look, and directed in their piercing intensity, when he was roused, the devilish spirit within him. He was a man of New York City, of Irish parentage, and his real name was William McCarty, although he had been known as Henry Arthur, Billy Bonney, etc. He lived in Silver City for a time and was engaged in several capacities as a small boy, but once lodged in jail for petty larceny, after his escape he kept growing from bad to worse. He was mixed up in the Lincoln county war and was one of the most fearless of all those who participated in that trouble. One incident, that will be recalled by many, that is an index to his daredevil career, was his escape from the Massachusetts in Lincoln during the Lincoln war. Billy and companions were forced to take refuge in the residence of Lawyer McSweeney. A detachment of colored troops surrounded the house, but even in the face of that he refused to surrender. The house was set on fire, and then filling up his Winchester, he started out on a dead run pumping forth a stream of fire from his rifle. He was unharmed by the bullets that fell fast and thick about him, and jumping on a horse made his escape.

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College Library.

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DEAN STANLEY.

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley was born in Alderley, Cheshire, England, in 1815. He was at Rugby the favorite student of Dr. Arnold. He made some return for this affection later by publishing two volumes on the life and correspondence of his old teacher. This book has passed through several editions and been translated into several foreign languages, and may now be considered an English classic. His school and college days gave ample promise of the prominence he was to have as a scholar. In 1834 he gained a scholarship at Balliol college. He also took the Newdegate prize for his English poem, "The Gypsies," the Ireland scholarship and a first class in classics. He graduated in 1838, and was fellow tutor for twelve years after. During this time, he was preaching and identified himself with the liberal party. He prepared his life of Dr. Arnold during the period and published some sermons. In 1851 he was appointed canon of Canterbury. From 1856 to 1864 he was regius professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford. His lectures then delivered on the Eastern and Jewish church are still considered standard authorities on these subjects.

In 1864 he was appointed dean of Westminster, and here his great life work began as the leader of the broad church party in England. His sympathies had heretofore been with this party, but he had not before the commanding influence of his new position to aid him. Our dispatches give in his last words the purpose of his life at Westminster. He showed his catholic spirit by inviting eminent preachers of all denominations to preach in Westminster. Max Muller there delivered his celebrated missionary sermon. His own preaching here was liberal and Catholic. He cared more to make Englishmen Christians than churchmen. This led to some disagreeable controversies, but Dean Stanley had to a great degree the confidence of his queen and the English people to easily overthrow them. His visit to America in 1879 will be remembered. The receptions tendered him by the different denominations were a grand tribute to his liberal ministry in England.

He was a ripe, accurate and candid scholar. He never was afraid of the truth and was among the first to recognize the value of the work of scientists for religion. As a man he was generous, sympathetic and true. England has no scholar now known to the world who can fill the large place he has occupied in the religious world for twenty years.

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"tlich future, while this grand Empire of the South is marching with giant strides to fulfill its high destiny and to meet its marvelous possibilities, hence the seat of government should be settled in its midst; but words or word painting will not be sufficient; active, united, energetic action is required, and some one or more should take the initiative and call the people of the south together at some suitable place at an early day, and thus inaugurate a movement in a tangible way, that cannot fail of success. Will our friend of the Springs GAZETTE put "the ball in motion?"

We will with pleasure aid in issuing such

a call, but before that is done the south should be more stirred up on the subject. The papers from San Juan thus far have had little to say. But as they have always been for the south, they will not fail in this emergency. The early part of September will be soon enough for the convention.

Departed Glory.

From the Denver Republican.

The Times refers to the Denver & New Orleans railroad as "a great enterprise which is destined to connect this city by a direct line with the great commercial port of New Orleans and the most fertile regions of Texas. Now, is such really the design of the road? Is it to be and remain an independent line? It used to be the glory of the South Park that it was a Colorado railroad and an independent line. But that glory has departed.

ROUGH ON ROAD AGENTS.

Two More Killed - Robbery and Bloodshed Near the Black Range.

From the New Mexican.

The Black Range men have just had another little incident to break the monotony of mining talk, and give an interesting topic of conversation. Two more men were made to bite the dust in Socorro county on Thursday and there seems to be very little sympathy for them. Indeed there is very little reason why there should be as they were characters not very well calculated to advance the interests of the country or to heighten the morals of the community, besides which the piece of work which led to their taking off was a dirty one and should have been summarily punished, as it was. The story as near as the reporter could gather it from a man who came up from the scene yesterday afternoon is as follows: Some time ago they moved to Grafton, one of the towns which have sprung up in the range within the last six months, a Japanese by his good habits and behavior soon became respected and was looked upon as a useful member of the little community. He came to Grafton from Tombstone, where he had worked industriously and secured property. A day or two ago he started from Grafton with a two-horse team, intending to drive down into Arizona, but had not accomplished much of his journey when he was stopped by two men, armed to the teeth and of revolting appearance. The men proved to be what their appearance indicated, road agents of the worst kind. They at once ordered the Japanese to get down, and threatened to kill him. The poor fellow begged for mercy, but was told that he must die. They then demanded all the money he had and proceeded to search him. The victim readily gave up his pile and being unable to fight them, continued his protestations against their contemplated murder. He said that all he wanted was life. They might take his team, and load and ~~20~~ 20; he had more property. The wound is granulating now and showing healthy progress of healing. The fever has reached the lowest point and we are quite happy. I think in a few weeks we will be able to take a sea voyage. One hundred and fifty men are fitting a revenue cutter to take the president when he is well enough. It is expected the president and family will be able to go on the 15th of August. A swinging bunk is being provided for the president.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The president is better than any day yet, and is mending fast. He had a long and good sleep last night and was much refreshed, and is stronger today. Pulse this a.m. 88 or within 11 of normal point; other conditions normal. Dr. Bliss says the president is getting along splendidly and we could not ask for greater progress than he is making.

"Do you consider him out of danger, doctor?" asked the reporter.

"He is convalescing finely," replied the doctor, "there are dangers yet but so remote that we do not really fear them, still they might arise."

"He is not absolutely safe yet from blood poisoning, but that danger is not more than possible. He looks better today than ever before. The lines of his expression are better and natural like they were before he was hurt. He is gaining strength right along, and his appetite and digestion are good. He is stronger today than yesterday, and indeed the improvement of each day over the preceding one is plain. We feel he will recover, and we encourage him to think so. Once we had for several days very little hopes."

GUITEAU GETTING PARTICULAR.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Guiteau seems to know now that Corkhill has gone he can get more privileges. He told the guard this morning that he wanted three daily papers every day and better food than had been allowed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Prison fare and discipline have taken much of the starch out of Guiteau, and have even had a wifed effect upon his inordinate vanity. When first confined he made frequent complaints of his treatment. He regarded himself as an important personage, a prisoner of state, and demanded better care and treatment than was bestowed on his fellow prisoners whom he denominated common felons. He protested against being put on a level with other prisoners and said he was a gentleman accustomed to having the best fare. His demands were often made in an insulting manner and were usually ignored. He consumes every scrap of paper that he can get, writing about himself. He has not ceased to complain and demand better treatment but his manner is changed and he is more subdued and apparently begins to realize that others don't regard his crime in the light that he does. The other day he complained that he did not get coffee enough. The warden allowed him two cups at a meal, while other prisoners get only one. This revived his spirit of self-importance and he forthwith put on airs again. Then his extra allowance of coffee was cut off, whereupon he wrote a lengthy letter to the warden couched in offensive language, saying that he was not fit to have charge of a man of such importance. The warden paid no attention to the letter, and determined not to allow Guiteau another favor, but to confine him to the most rigorous prison treatment. The warden, his deputy, and the district attorney and his assistant are the only persons who are permitted to exchange any words with the prisoner. When it is necessary for one of these officers to see Guiteau, he is brought into the warden's office, locked inside with the official and a guard stationed at the door. Guiteau has abandoned his furnishings, at first in fact he was careful

to copy an article from the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, on the capital question, says: "We are glad to produce the above article, as the News, like its predecessor, the Democrat, is in strict accord with the movement; but we do not rely for success so much upon the blunders of Denver as upon the superior claims of the south, its numerical strength and the good sense of the people of the state. If some suitable point south of the divide can be agreed upon, (and we know of no sufficient reason why this cannot be done) the place so selected will be the future capital of Colorado. The plan of a convention, which originated in this office, is the only method by which an agreement can be reached, and it is time some steps were taken to make such action certain. It would be a burning shame if petty local jealousies or any other cause, should prevent a united effort upon this vital question; especially vital to the people of the south, and scarcely less so to the people of the entire state. This is a progressive state; our people are full of push and far-reaching energies; they demand a capital site, not only for the present but for all time, and while we would not detract one iota from the importance of Denver and the northern por-

WASHINGTON.

Garfield Still Improves.

Another Lunatic Caught.

Guiteau in His Prison Cell.

BULLETIN NO. 1.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20—1:30 p. m.—The president is passing a comfortable day and making steady progress toward convalescence. At this hour his pulse is 88 and temperature and respiration normal.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20, 7 p. m.—The president has passed an excellent day. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 88, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At present his pulse is 98, temperature 99.6, respiration 18.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

The following was sent by the attending surgeons to consulting surgeons this evening:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20, 7 p. m.—During the past twenty-four hours the president's progress has been uniform and satisfactory. He had a good night and has expressed himself throughout the day as feeling comfortable. At 8:30 a. m. his pulse was 86, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 88, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At 7 p. m. his pulse was 98, temperature 99, respiration 19.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20, 11 p. m.—The president has improved steadily all day and his condition to-night is in every way satisfactory. He has taken rather more than the usual amount of liquid refreshment, but has been allowed no solid food since manifestations of gastric disturbance on Monday, except toast saturated with the juice of roast beef. This afternoon the fever which came on late to-day was very light, and has at this hour nearly abated. The usual quantity of sulphate of morphia was administered hypodermically, and the patient is now asleep. All his symptoms are as favorable as could be desired. The wound is granulating now and showing healthy progress of healing. The fever has reached the lowest point and we are quite happy. I think in a few weeks we will be able to take a sea voyage. One hundred and fifty men are fitting a revenue cutter to take the president when he is well enough. It is expected the president and family will be able to go on the 15th of August. A swinging bunk is being provided for the president.

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and pants on with his pants rolled up and the last time he had nothing but pants. Cork hill's order to put him in solitary confinement and shut him off from sight of others has not been complied with as the jail has too many prisoners to admit of this besides the warden considers Guiteau's present mode of confinement about as solitary as can well be. Guiteau has no desire of escape as he knows the danger he would incur outside from popular indignation. He first heard the president was getting well from the talk of the guards. He anticipates a big sensational trial.

A DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A Washington special says: He is certainly going to get well. That was a very confident declaration made by Dr. Bliss about sundown last evening. His physicians are not willing to put any such confident declaration in their bulletins and within 24 hours even, have said they could not safely

Senator Miller of New York.

It is hotter in Tucson any way.

The Conkling men are now demoralized.

That southern convention is worrying the Denver people awfully.

Dewey and Miller would make a strong senatorial representation for New York.

Tucson blankets are sufficient covering for this weather. Everybody should use them.

Local politicians will hereafter not try to wage a war with President Garfield on peacetime.

One paper calls attention to the fact that we all, north and south, say "our president" and not "the president."

The Denver Times should wake up. The other evening paper is stealing its thunder on the capital question.

Stalwartism as exemplified in the New York legislature is brought into disrepute. It doesn't mean party loyalty.

Denver is so excited about the capital question that she does not realize Pueblo is gradually taking away its trade.

Senatorial candidates will handle the capital question delicately. The south will have a memory good for fifteen months.

Mr. Miller is now within five votes of an election. If he continues to gain as heretofore he will be elected next Thursday.

Ex-Senator Conkling says his successor shall not be chosen before the adjournment. Is New York state owned by this gentleman?

Notwithstanding all that may be said about our hot weather, Colorado would be a very pleasant, cool, refreshing summer resort for Arizona.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, is now considered the model governor. At the meeting of the legislature last week, he said he had nothing to communicate.

The stalwart effort in the New York legislature to secure the election of two democratic senators has been defeated not by the "Old Guard," but in spite of it.

It will create a very favorable impression east to talk now about the necessity of double blankets on summer nights in Colorado. Don't give this information to anyone in Colorado however.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE says the spoils system has had no apologists or defenders since July 2. Who are the men that relied upon it previous to that date?

Senator Conkling and his crowd of 300.

The Leadville Democrat sees something to be thankful for in the attempted assassination of Garfield. It has virtually crushed the political element that existed by stirring up sectional strife.

Denver is awake to combinations. It should make one also if it has any friends. It might gain the help of Leadville on the ground that Leadville money is building her magnificent blocks, opera house and other magnificent improvements.

The grand jury has put off the consideration of the star route rascals until next October. Meanwhile the republican national committee cannot afford to have the chief conspirator remain as one of its officers. The party makes itself accessory to these frauds by keeping such a man in office.

Mr. Eugene Field, who takes a position on the Tribune to-morrow, has the reputation of being the brightest paragrapher in the west. He must win his laurels before he can wear them here, however. Mr. Day of the Solid Muldoon is generally recognized as the brightest paragrapher in the state.

The Inter-Ocean suggests that Denver send out orators throughout the state to advocate the capital question. This is a capital suggestion. Our county commissioners will gladly give these orators our court house to show that El Paso should vote for Denver because of the liberal proportion of the state expenses paid by Arapahoe.

We gave yesterday a short biographical sketch of Senator Miller. He is comparatively unknown outside of New York. But he is still young, being only 43 years of age, and has not been in politics long enough to have a national reputation. He must have decided ability and character to have been picked out of the long list of candidates.

It is now generally understood that Secretary Blaine originated the term "stalwart" which has been borrowed by ex-Senator Conkling's friends. Secretary Blaine first used the term in the Maine state convention of 1877 when in the name of the "stalwart republicans of Maine" he protested against the southern conciliatory policy of President Hayes.

It now looks as though the Denver board of commerce will make a grand struggle for the capital. This will be better for Pueblo than to have the capital as it will divert Denver merchants from the more important question of controlling trade and aid Pueblo materially in her effort to surpass Denver as a commercial point. Pueblo with her push and farsightedness is a fair antagonist to its larger and stronger rival.

The Pueblo Chieftain urges that county printing should not go outside of the counties provided it can be done there. This is right. Experience has shown that local printing houses can give as good work at reasonable prices as outside parties have been doing it for. Culver, Page & Hoynes, among other foreign houses, has been doing a good deal of Colorado county work. When this firm had the monopoly it asked very high prices. We have known it to charge eight dollars a thousand for letter heads, which local printing offices would have done for six dollars. Lake, Arapahoe, El Paso, and many other counties are now patronizing home industries entirely. Other counties should follow their example.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion regarding the benefit the Denver & New Orleans road will be to Denver. Ex-Governor Evans as usual, has embarked in the enterprise as a philanthropic effort to benefit Denver. The following from the Tribune shows that the philanthropic feature is not generally appreciated:

There is much bitter feeling among the Denver stockholders of the Denver & New Orleans at the course which E. G. former Evans has taken concerning the road. His secret is being simply as a nail to Jay Gould's skirt and in direct enemy to the city's interests. How our merchants could have expected anything else after their experience with Evans, it is difficult to understand. His record in the Denver Pacific and the South Park should have been regarded as sufficient. The injunction which Polonius gave to Laertes to "Put money in the purse" is the ruling motive of his life, and he was as certain to do it in the Denver & New Orleans transaction as he has been to do it in all others with which he has been connected. Arapahoe country is his some very clear-cut grudges for the way in which he has conducted it, and through a practice of philanthropy will make it necessary to retrace its interests, and his own profits. His plan is to make Pueblo, as nearly as his master, Jay Gould, can accomplish it, the distributing point of the state, and while this may be a very good thing for Pueblo, it is a decidedly bad thing for Denver. The wonder is that any one who was ever connected with him took the risk of renewing the connection. The South Park deal was a successful one for the stockholders, but unfortunately it was due to Evans. The road was operating in the first place by John W. Smith and it did not go for him because Jay Gould came to make a million out of the transaction. The only thing which Evans did was to get Arapahoe to vote his company more, and then to himself to vote it away again. His grand climax in selling out to Jay Gould was not calculated to help either Denver or Colorado. Under certain circumstances the Denver & N. O. would not have been made a success, but then there would not have been the same burden to the executive department, but is injurious to the government. The consideration of an important question in finance or diplomacy should not be set aside, or interfered with by the professional office-seeker. But it has been. The president has been compelled to use his greatest skill and tact and most of his time in the settlement of questions of patronage instead of giving his best energies to the more important questions of government. The same is equally true of the cabinet. Their efforts to secure reforms and efficiency in their departments have been considerably weakened by the attention they have been compelled to give to office seekers. This is too mean and disagreeable work for our rulers to be called on to perform. The most effectual remedy will be to make all appointments to office for life, removal only to be made on account of incompetency or dishonesty. This can easily be fixed by law. A law might also make appointments to all subordinate offices dependent on the results of an examination. This would take from such offices as the collector of the port of New York, all patronage, and thus make the office less valuable to politicians. Had there been such a law, the recent fight over the collectorship would not have been made. These reforms would be simple and effective, and it is to be hoped that popular sentiment will demand their embodiment in legislation this winter.

ALARMED AND FRIGHTENED.

The events of the past two weeks have shown beyond cavil that this is a Christian nation. The most honest expression of public sentiment is always to be found in trying times like those we have just passed through. Every dispatch and article has a Christian coloring. Statesmen who possibly never pray asked Christians to pray for the president's recovery. The American people believe in the efficacy of prayer, and in an over-riding Providence. The singers of infidels were silent. The nation in its distress looked to God. It is evident that the people as a mass have not departed from the faith of their fathers. Without going into any discussion about the truth of the Christian religion, we must note its superiority in such a test over science or falsely styled liberalism would put it in its place. Grant even that the Christian faith is founded on error and illusion, still we must admit the nation was safer, happier, and more restful with it. The believer could exclaim with Charles Sumner speaking of the doctrine of equality of rights, "If it is an error, it is an error which I love; if it is a truth, it is a fault which I shall be slow to announce; if it is an illusion, it is an illusion in which I pray may envelop the world in its angelic arms." Had this been a nation of materialists, there could have been no hope, only cold, dogged despair. There would have been no higher, over-ruled power to appeal to and rest on. Say what we may, the nation was thrilled and comforted by the words in the dispatch of Rockwell which were used by Garfield sixteen years ago in a similar crisis: "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives."

There is one subject the state press might agitate with profit, and that is the very poor service given it by the Western Union company. The dispatches do not come through promptly and it causes endless annoyance. We have been trying to present at a large expense a good market report to our readers. But it is impossible. Sometimes we don't get any reports and nearly every night only a partial one. There is no good reason why the company should not have the market reports all in during the earlier part of the evening. So far as we know Superintendent Armstrong is doing his best to supply the report but the company will not give it in the facilities. The number of wires is totally inadequate for the business. The Western Union cannot have much newspaper sympathy in its struggles, if it does not reform.

The Denver News says that Jefferson, Weld, Boulder and Clear Creek, among other counties, ought to vote for Denver as the capital. Why? Denver by sly ways took the capital from Jefferson. She fought Boulder's University bill, and after receiving her support on the repayment bill, basely deserted her. She cheated all the cattle counties in the assessment which should give her strength in Weld. Through the last legislature her representatives fought Clear Creek in every way. Surely these counties should support Denver. As to the rest, Arapahoe has always opposed them whenever her interests conflicted. The northern counties must have great love and devotion for Denver.

The Denver Republican takes up the Chieftain's call for remarks on the press association as follows: "The Pueblo Chieftain did not have a representative present at the recent state editorial association meeting and hence designates it as a 'gathering of the small fry journalists at Denver,' and says it 'in no manner represented or reflected the real newspaper talent of the state.' Oh! why didn't Lambert come up?"

According to our dispatches of to-day, a quarter of a million of Germany's best mechanics and laborers are coming to this country. The protective system seems to be working elegantly there. It may be remarked that they are coming to a protection country. But if it is protection that benefits the laboring classes, Germany's laborers should remain at home, as Germany has a more stringent protection system and hence the laborers should be better off there.

THE REVOLUTION.

The question of reform in the civil service has been generally and fully discussed in connection with the recent terrible experience. But it has been a one-sided discussion as the spoils system has had since the 2nd of July no apostle or defender. This shows a most remarkable change in public sentiment. During the last administration the leaders of the republican party in congress and in the states were in the main defenders of the spoils system and sneered at President Hayes' civil service reform measures. These men are now silent or frankly acknowledge their error. Such a change in public sentiment could only have been wrought by some terrible trial like that the country has just passed through. The advanced clear-headed thinkers have for years seen the dangers of the spoils system and vainly endeavored to convince the country of it. Now this terrible act of the assassin has revealed this danger to the country, and it now loudly calls for reform. Few well balanced people believe that the attempted assassination was the result of any conspiracy, or that Guiteau had an accomplice in his crime. Still most people believe that the attempt would not have been made, had not the recent struggle at Albany taken place.

Since the inauguration of the spoils system the most arduous, constant and delicate duty of the president and his cabinet has been in disposing of patronage. This is not only burdensome to the executive department, but is injurious to the government. The consideration of an important question in finance or diplomacy should not be set aside, or interfered with by the professional office-seeker. But it has been. The president has been compelled to use his greatest skill and tact and most of his time in the settlement of questions of patronage instead of giving his best energies to the more important questions of government. The same is equally true of the cabinet. Their efforts to secure reforms and efficiency in their departments have been considerably weakened by the attention they have been compelled to give to office seekers. This is too mean and disagreeable work for our rulers to be called on to perform. The most effectual remedy will be to make all appointments to office for life, removal only to be made on account of incompetency or dishonesty. This can easily be fixed by law. A law might also make appointments to all subordinate offices dependent on the results of an examination. This would take from such offices as the collector of the port of New York, all patronage, and thus make the office less valuable to politicians. Had there been such a law, the recent fight over the collectorship would not have been made. These reforms would be simple and effective, and it is to be hoped that popular sentiment will demand their embodiment in legislation this winter.

Total. 22,154
The counties south of the Divide cast the following vote:

Arapahoe	7,783
Boulder	2,129
Cheyenne	2,629
Douglas	613
Elbert	51
Gilpin	2,041
Graham	1,353
Larimer	1,034
Routt	58
Summit	2,617
Weld	1,177
Total	22,154

The counties south of the Divide cast

the following vote:

Bent	416
Chaffee	2,129
Custer	713
Costilla	713
Custer	713
El Paso	1,731
Fremont	1,182
Hinsdale	2,027
Huerfano	762
La Plata	604
Las Animas	1,034
Otero	807
Pueblo	1,084
Rio Grande	496
Saguache	880
San Juan	420
Total	20,619

The remaining counties are Lake and Park which cast the following vote:

Lake	7,918
Park	1,996

Total. 9,914

Now these counties have usually been included with the southern counties and acted with them. They are not unlikely to join in the movement with the south to ~~the~~ ^{the} capital for the south. If they do the vote by sections north and south will be as follows:

Northern counties, 23,184

Southern counties, 29,913

Total. 52,097

Now it will be claimed that even if all these counties unite to put the capital south of the Divide, a large vote for Denver will be cast in them, particularly in Lake. This is true. But it is equally true that Denver will not hold the northern vote solid. Jefferson will remember the selfish manner in which Denver has treated Golden. The unjust assessment in Arapahoe is still remembered by the cattle men of Elbert and Weld and will be remembered in the coming contest. Boulder who stood by Arapahoe in the reapportionment bill has not forgotten how Arapahoe's representatives dishonestly deserted them at the last moment. Politically, Arapahoe has always been selfish and has no strength. Her representatives in the last legislature by a series of blunders and selfish acts succeeded in antagonizing every powerful element in the legislature. If the contest narrows down to one city in the south and Denver, the city in the south will receive a large vote in the north, not because the south is loved more, but Denver less.

But as we said above, we want to have Denver make a struggle, simply for the fun it will put into the canvass. We suggest that they are not putting forward all their strong arguments. There is the \$5,000 state appropriation last winter to improve the capital grounds, which the state will lose, if the capital goes elsewhere. It is true that other cities were willing to give the grounds and improve them without charge to the state. But the fact remains that Denver wanted the capital badly enough to generously expend the \$5,000 on the capital grounds at the state's expense, and this money will be lost if the capital goes elsewhere. Again Denver secured the passage of a bill by which the best and most valuable school lands in the state shall be sold at a nominal figure, so that Denver may have a beautiful park. If the capital is not located at Denver, the state will not enjoy this park provided at the expense of the state school fund. We might also suggest other arguments, such as Arapahoe's generosity in allowing other counties to contribute more than their share to the state's expenses, also the disinterested manner in which her entire senatorial delegation strove to secure such legislation as would have paralyzed the Denver & Rio Grande and other local railroad corporations in their efforts to give railroad communications in various parts of the state. But we will not crowd these suggestions.

BALANCE OF POWER.

The Denver Press, in an article on the location of the capital, gives some figures which show that Denver has no easy struggle to get the capital. It says:

Having presented in a former number of the Press the law governing the permanent establishment of the capital, we advance with arguments to show the danger that menaces its defense for Denver. Taking the gubernatorial vote of last autumn as a basis of the popular vote of the state, we find from official sources that it aggregates 63,424. Now it requires an excess of 26,710 to insure its location at Denver or elsewhere. An analysis of the vote which naturally belongs to Denver will give some idea of her strength. These are embraced from territorial contiguity and easy access in the counties of Arapahoe, Jefferson, Douglas, Clear Creek, Summit, Gilpin, Boulder, Weld and Larimer and a portion of Park. Here are the tables of the voting population named: Arapahoe, 7,890; Jefferson, 1,654; Douglas, 613; Clear Creek, 2,801; Summit, 2,671; Gilpin, 2,083; Boulder, 2,413; Weld, 1,429; and Larimer 1,229. Park county gives 1,324. Now

should every vote be cast in the counties named for Denver, she would still be in the minority of 6,244. The county of Boulder has grievances against Denver which she would take pleasure in settling no doubt, by voting for another city. It would therefore be fair to deduct one-half her vote, which would leave Denver in the majority of 4,605 votes. Lake county gives 8,105 votes, an excess of 2,83 over Arapahoe.

There will be scattering votes in the southwestern part of the state for Denver, but it is fair to presume the great body of the vote will be given for Pueblo. The contest will largely hinge on Lake county, and should Leadville come into the race, but little could be expected from that quarter. Should Lake, El Paso and Pueblo combine, as matters now stand, Denver would be defeated. The Denver & Rio Grande and South Park railroad companies, have it in their power to elect Pueblo, should they think proper to do so.

The vote in Gunnison county will be given for Pueblo. The contest will largely influence in favor of Pueblo. The advanced clear-headed thinkers have for years seen the dangers of the spoils system and vainly endeavored to convince the country of it. The advanced clear-headed thinkers have for years seen the dangers of the spoils system and vainly endeavored to convince the country of it.

The chances for the election of Miller and Lapham seem to be improving. The following facts are from the congressional directory: Mr. Warner Miller was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1833, and is now 48 years of age. He graduated at Union college in 1856 and began to teach. On the breaking out of the rebellion he entered as a private in the Fifth New York cavalry. He rose to the rank of lieutenant. He served largely in the Shenandoah valley and was taken prisoner at Winchester. After the close of the war he devoted himself to business pursuits, in which he has been very successful. He began his political career in 1872, when he went as a delegate to the Philadelphia convention that nominated Grant for a second term. In 1875 and 1876 he served in the New York legislature. In 1878 he was elected to congress and again in 1880. He is a young man of great promise and ability.

Mr. Elbridge G. Lapham was born in Farmington, New York, in 1814. He was brought up on a farm. Later he attended the Canandaigua academy, where he was a classmate of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. He studied civil engineering and was employed on the Southern Michigan railroad. This business did not suit him and he turned his attention to law. He was admitted in 1844 and since then has practiced in Canandaigua county. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1864. In 1874 he was elected to congress and has been regularly re-elected since. He is now 67 years of age.

About the worst rebel paragraph we have seen is the following from the Omaha Herald: Jefferson Davis is now the object of a great deal of malignant hate from his associates in the late war and a cheap and foolish dislike to him animates many narrow-minded blockheads in the north. If, however, Albert Sidney Johnston had survived Shiloh and Lee had taken possession of Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg, Jefferson Davis would have been a great man, a hero, the head of triumphant revolution.

As the soldiers in the south all join in the severe criticism of Davis, it is to be presumed that it was written by one of the rebel home guards or northern sympathizers. Was the late leader of the democratic party in Colorado the author?

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The above is very candid and shows that the south, by combining, may

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to those of any establishment west of
the Missouri river.

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Mr. Harry Lee is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company. No claims are allowed against any employee of the Gazette or other person holding an advertisement for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectively notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

More tourists are visiting Pike's Peak this season than ever before.

Manitou will enter a horse company at the state tournament, in August.

Manager Welch, of the Opera House, informs us that the Hazel Kirke company have written for dates in August.

Alderman Noble left yesterday afternoon on an extended visit east, where his family has been for some time past.

Mr. W. A. Turney of Marion, Ohio, is in the city on a visit to his son, Mr. G. W. Turney. He will make quite an extended visit.

Numerous cow boys have been in the city or several days past. They are rounding up cattle upon the plains in the immediate vicinity of the city.

We are requested to state that the horse which ran against the roan horse at Terry's ranch on Friday afternoon was not Robbie's Joe as reported in the GAZETTE.

The GAZETTE publishing company, as agents of the Allan Line Royal steamships, are requested to note that the steamship Peuvian's next departure from Boston will be July 28th, at 11 a. m.

Mr. Hughes, of the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande, has been appointed to the responsible position of station agent for the road at Pueblo, and will leave for his new field of duty to-morrow.

Social dancing hops are now given at the various Manitou hotels nightly, excepting Sunday. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings they are given by the Manitou house, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings by the Beebees.

"We are fifty per cent out," writes a rancher to the Fairplay Flume, referring to the result of the round-up. "Whether they have died or been driven out of the country we do not know." Only about fifty cows and calves are known to be dead, and where the large remainder of the strays have gone to is a question that is hard to answer. This, of course, refers principally to the Tarryall round-up, but the most reliable reports indicate that something similar will be the case in the southeastern part of the park.

DISSATISFIED CAMPERS.

Another Letter From the Denizens of Engleman's Canon.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

ENGLEMAN'S CANON, MANITOU, July 14, 1881.—I wish, as one of the campers above the Iron Ute, to acknowledge publicly my obligations to Mr. A. (?) for his "explanation" which appeared in the GAZETTE of July 13th, and to endorse most cordially all he has said of the real cause of complaint about defilement of the clear, cold water of Ruxton creek, which all do, or should, prize so highly.

There are some mistaken notions, seemingly, about camping and campers which may as well be alluded to while the subject is being agitated. I claim that because we are campers, voluntarily, for various reasons, it does not follow that we are vulgar, coarse or filthy in our personal habits, or that we are ill-bred or lacking in civil and polite behavior to all.

Some of us have left good homes in distant cities to spend the summer in this delightful spot. We have brought our characteristics, our tastes, our habits and our manners with us and we are carrying out our ideals of living in a simple, cleanly and healthful way; and to do this, we must of necessity be very particular, always, at all times and in all places, to create, as far as possible, surroundings which shall help us in all hygienic and sanitary relations.

A slovenly, careless woman or man will be the same in ever so nicely appointed home, and, of course, in camp; but camping does not necessarily make her or him untidy.

The inmates of our tent have been amazed and indignant at the impertinence of strangers to us—roaming over these hills—whether they come from Colorado Springs or elsewhere is not important—surely if they ever professed even the show of good manners it must have been considered by them a useless and inconvenient commodity and, consequently, left at home.

While admitting that, to one entirely unaccustomed to camp life, there is a good deal of novelty, and professing ourselves perfectly willing and glad to afford any information and to show the interior arrangements of our tent whenever desired, politely by ladies or gentlemen to confer that favor, we do most strenuously object to having our private grounds invaded, our tents peered into and ourselves impertinently stared at as "curiosities of Manitou" without so much as a word, or civil bow, even. If a man's house is his castle, certainly a woman's tent should be considered safe from all intrusion.

A CAMPER.

BOLD THIEVES.

With a Knife at Her Throat a Lady is Robbed.

Two Burglars Secure Their Booty in Colorado Springs.

One of the most audacious robberies in the history of crime was committed in the very heart of the business portion of Colorado Springs last Sunday evening. Two thieves entered Prentiss' block, on Tejon street, before 11 o'clock at night, sneak into a sleeping apartment and steal the rings off of a lady's hand and a watch from under her pillow.

The facts in the case are as follows: Mrs. Hopkins, the wife of Mr. T. E. Hopkins, the photographer, had retired to her sleeping apartment adjoining the photograph rooms, in the Prentiss block, at about the hour of 9 o'clock. Mrs. Hopkins did not lock the door, as she expected Mr. Hopkins to return soon.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock Mrs. Hopkins was awakened by the sound of footsteps in her room, and before she had realized what was progressing she saw a man bending over her bed with a knife in his hand. The knife was pressed against her throat and she was commanded to tell where her money was. Half dead with terror, she replied that she had no money. The man then said, "You have rings on, I will take them," and so saying he coolly stripped a plain gold and a diamond ring from her fingers.

Mrs. Hopkins observed that there was another man in the room who was engaged in ransacking the bureau. He had placed a dark lantern on a table and by its light she was able to see what was going on.

The ruffian, with his knife at her throat, demanded of her to tell whether she had any other jewelry. She replied that her gold watch was under the pillow. The fellow found the watch, and the man at the bureau having finished his labors, the two quickly took their leave. The value of the property taken was about \$300.

When recovered from her fright Mrs. Hopkins informed her husband of the robbery and the police were put in possession of the facts. The robbery is certainly one of the most audacious on record in this city and it is to be hoped that the villains will be arrested.

RUBY CAMP MINES.

Progress Making on Several Good Claims.

The Elk Mountain Pilot of the 14th inst., published at Irwin, gives the following items of interest concerning mines in Ruby Camp owned by gentlemen in this city. The Pilot says: "The plans of Col. Geo. DeLaVergne, president of the Silver Mountain Mining company, for the development of the Ve nango mine, are arranged so that the mine will be opened by an adit following the vein in from the west end and a cross-cut tunnel tapping the vein under the present workings at a depth of 300 feet, which will enable the company to work 100 men per day and furnish enough good ore to run a 60-stamp mill. The ore at present depth averages 120 ounces silver per ton, some of it running over 1,000 ounces."

The Ruby Club, under the able management of Charles Defferbaugh, is being placed in excellent shape to ship continuously. This salme is the oldest and one of the best in camp. Hoisting machinery is on the road in, and within a month their whistle will be heard regularly, and their output of choice ore will add materially to our daily yield. They have 8,000 tons in sight.

Work on the shaft of the Forest Queen mine has been suspended at present owing to it being at a depth that it cannot be worked to an advantage without machinery, which is over one hundred and eighty feet. We understand that machinery is being shipped and will be in place on the mine some time this month. Work still progresses in the tunnel."

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Leadville Team.

The list of the Tabor hose team, Leadville, to compete for the belt to be given the company making the best time at the state tournament at Colorado Springs August 9th, is as follows: "Will Havens, captain; S. McKussick, plowman; Al Marshon, assistant plowman; Herman Kentzler, plowman; Ed Campbell, Walter Pollard, James Canavan, Ed Nathan, S. L. Lane, Joe Holden, W. T. Jackson." This is nearly the same team commanded by Mr. Havens last year, and the captain and the rest of the team are confident of success on this occasion, and fully expect to bring home the belt.

COLORADO AGRICULTURE.

Some General Information Concerning an Important Industry.

From the Colorado Farmer.

Agriculture in Colorado is an entirely different pursuit from that practiced in the east, and the farmer who comes to the state and enters upon the cultivation of the soil in the style he has been accustomed to, will find that failure is more likely to crown his endeavors than success. He has much to unlearn. It is best to abandon old notions and begin anew. Dependent upon irrigation for the growth of his crops, he must study the methods and meet the requirements of the climate. With a fixed purpose in his mind to overcome all the obstacles that daily present themselves to him, it will not be long before the new order of things will become familiar, and, once understanding the methods, he may rely upon nature for the rest. Bountiful harvests will crown his efforts, and excellent prices will cheer his heart and fill his pocket. Irrigation is dreaded because it is not understood. Yet it is almost as old as civilization, and Oriental countries have depended upon it for uncounted ages. The records of ancient history are full of it and to-day in India, China and elsewhere in Asia long and expensive irrigating canals are the reliance of millions to whom a failure of water would be starvation and death.

In the early history of Colorado small ditches by individuals were constructed, covering only the shadow or bottom-lands. But the selection of Union Colony (in 1870) of Colorado for the settlement of a new town

caused the construction of the first large canal to cover the plains proper, or uplands, running several miles back from the stream. This successful enterprise was followed by others of like corporate nature, and no large amount of English capital is being spent in the construction of canals covering from thirty thousand to seventy-five thousand acres of land. An immense impetus has been given to the agricultural development of the country by these companies, and the rapid increase of population keeps up a demand that the farmers are not able to supply, neither will they be for a number of years. Hence good prices will be the rule, while bad seasons are the exception, in the experience of farmers.

The agriculture of the state is confined to the valleys of which we mention the principal: The Cache-la-Poudre, a valley thirty-five miles long, with an abundant supply of water; the Big and Little Thompson, the St. Vrain; Left Hand and Boulder, in Boulder county; Rafton, Clear Creek, and South Platte. These are the principal agricultural valleys in Northern Colorado, and here two-thirds of the grain and vegetables of the state are raised. Something like three-quarters of a million bushels of wheat, and about the same quantity of oats, barley, rye, corn and potatoes are raised.

South of Denver the main producing valleys are the Fontaine-qui-Bouille, Arkansas, Las Animas and Rio Grande. In these not so much progress has been made in turning their countless acres into cultivated fields and gardens; but attention of late has been attracted to this part of the state, and the next few years will see a rapid progress in the development of Southern Colorado, not only in agriculture but in horticulture.

The price of land and water combined averages twenty dollars per acre in the north, but there are thousands upon thousands of acres to be had at nominal prices in the south; and to these coming farmers must go to lay the firm foundations of future prosperity for themselves, their posterity and the state.

Half never regret their purchasing the stock of this company if the mineral is in the ground. In order to be successful we ought to be united, each director striving to save and enrich the stockholders. But while some of the owners are doing their level best to bring the mine out all right—sacrificing their hue and money to do it—it is really too bad to be hampered and misrepresented as some of us are at the present time.

Yours, etc.,
J. H. FLETCHER,
President Luona Co.,
Gothic, July 15, 1881.

REWARD OF MERIT.

The man who shot "Billy the Kid" is likely to be handsomely rewarded for his marksmanship. The Las Vegas Optic says: "The police of Las Vegas are perhaps as appreciative as any in the world, notwithstanding that they are all meager than dirt and as barbarous as can be."

MAKING UP A PURSE FOR THE MAN WHO KILLED THE 'KID.'

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ROBERT E. LEES LITIGATION.

The Leadville Herald says that the suit in Denver just held of Mrs. M. S. Rogers vs. J. Y. Marshall and others, is quite a complicated one, and though a decision is not yet rendered, the evidence is all in and the arguments closed. The case in no way affects the title of the present owners of the Robert E. Leo mine, it is simply brought to recover damages against Marshall, Sigafus, Crowell, Howbert and others because of the purchase of the one-third interest in the mine, at one time owned by Mrs. Rogers, and which it is alleged in the complaint was bought from her for forty-five thousand dollars under false representations. The complaint states that J. Y. Marshall was the sole attorney for the plaintiff in the time and the other purchasers were partners in ownership. There are many points of law in the case and it is difficult to fully explain the matter, but it at least seems reasonable to suppose that after a person had made a free full deed to an interest the courts cannot and will not award a further consideration than the amount at that time accepted. Because the mine afterwards turned out immensely valuable, no just cause why greater consideration should be received. In regard to fraud or misrepresentation being made by such men as Irving Howbert, Ben Crowell or J. Y. Marshall, it seems at least very improbable to any one knowing the men. The value represented in the suit is about three-quarters of a million of dollars and therefore it is worth fighting for by both parties.

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Chief Pixley, of the Colorado Springs Fire department, is the champion bowler of Colorado.

A patent automatic starter will be used at the coming tournament.

It looks as though the Pueblo department would not send any team to contest for honors this year.

Leadville will make an effort to have the next tournament held in that city.

It is said that the prospects are that thirty-two teams will be present at our tournament.

The Leadville Herald says that the Tabors and Humphreys are practicing daily, and from present indications will make a strong pull for first place.

Leadville will send two teams to the tournament. They will compete for both the plug and straightaway races, and will enter also for the foot race.

There is no doubt about the tournament being held in Colorado Springs. Funds will be raised before the day set for the contest.

Denver will probably enter four teams here, the Woodie Fishers, the Bates, Hooks 2, and the Tabors. Hooks 2 will compete for both the plug and straightaway races.

The Leadville Herald says "Our teams have not yet run for their positions. The leadership of the Tabors lies between Messrs. Pollard, Campbell, Canavan and Havens, and of the Humphreys between Messrs. Hunter, Medill, Tibbetts and Allen.

There will be eleven men in each team including the captain, they will run 700 feet in the plug race and 800 feet in the straightaway.

In speaking of Meacham and his doings, he said he thought that, should Meacham ever return to the agency, the soldiers would hang him without ceremony. At one time when Meacham was speaking in council, the soldiers hooted him down and obliged him to stop talking.

Deputy Sheriff Tell is at Bijou Basin on important official business.

Sheriff Smith returned from a trip to Leadville on the owl train Sunday morning.

"Pioneer Jim" is now being dieted on gun powder and minced liver preparatory to the coming race with "Seldomed."

A small fire was seen burning on Cheyenne mountain, Sunday afternoon, but all traces of it had disappeared yesterday.

Governor Pitkin spent Sunday with his family at the Manitou house and returned to Denver yesterday morning.

The W. C. T. U. meets regularly the first and third Tuesdays of every month in the parlor of the Congregational church at 4 o'clock.

Those of the Pueblo excursionists who visited Manitou on Sunday and were not provided with lunches, made the Cliff house their headquarters.

BILLY THE KID.

At Last the Bullet Finds its Billet.

New Mexico's Noted Outlaw Shot by a Sheriff.

LAS VEGAS, July 18.—The Gazette has positive information this morning from Fort Sumner of the death of "Billy the Kid." This noted desperado was killed at Fort Sumner on the Pecos river on the 14th by Pat Garrett, sheriff of Lincoln county.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 18.—County Sheriff Garrett arrived at Sumner on the eve of the 14th. Late in the night he went to Pete Maxwell's house and went in. Two men were left to guard the door. Garrett said to Pete, who was in bed, "I understand that 'Billy, the Kid' is here." Pete answered that he was. Garrett was standing at the foot of the bed and there was but little light in the room. Billy just then stepped into the room in his stocking feet; he had a six shooter in one hand and a knife in the other. He saw Garrett standing at the foot of the bed, and asked in Spanish, "Who is that?" Pete didn't answer, but managed to indicate to Garrett that the other person was the Kid, and jumped to the upper end of the bed.

Pete again asked "who's that?" and as he did so Garrett fired striking the Kid through the heart who fell back dead.

An inquest was immediately held and the dead man was fully

Senator Miller of New York.

It is hotter in Tucson any way.

The Conkling men are now demoralized.

That southern convention is worrying the Denver people awfully.

Depew and Miller would make a strong senatorial representation for New York.

Tucson blankets are sufficient covering for this weather. Everybody should use them.

Local politicians will hereafter not try to wage a war with President Garfield or patronage.

One paper calls attention to the fact that we all, north and south, say "our president" and not "the president."

The Denver Times should wake up. The other evening paper is stealing its thunder on the capital question.

Stalwartism as exemplified in the New York legislature is brought into disrepute. It don't mean party loyalty.

Denver is so excited about the capital question that she does not realize Pueblo is gradually taking away its trade.

Senatorial candidates will handle the capital question delicately. The south will have a memory good for fifteen months.

Mr. Miller is now within five votes of an election. If he continues to gain as heretofore he will be elected next Thursday.

Ex-Senator Conkling says his successor shall not be chosen before the adjournment. Is New York state owned by this gentleman?

Notwithstanding all that may be said about our hot weather, Colorado would be a very pleasant, cool, refreshing summer resort for Arizona.

Governor Colquitt of Georgia, is now considered the model governor. At the meeting of the legislature last week, he said he had nothing to communicate.

The stalwart effort in the New York legislature to secure the election of two democratic senators has been defeated not by the "Old Guard," but in spite of it.

It will create a very favorable impression east to talk now about the necessity of double blankets on summer nights in Colorado. Don't give this information to anyone in Colorado however.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE says the spoils system has had no apologists or defenders since July 2. Who are the men that reigned upon it previous to that date?

Senator Conkling and his crowd of 300.

The Leadville Democrat sees something to be thankful for in the attempted assassination of Garfield. It has virtually crushed the political element that existed by stirring up sectional strife.

Denver is awake to combinations. It should make one also if it has any friends. It might gain the help of Leadville on the ground that Leadville money is building her magnificent blocks, opera house and other magnificent improvements.

The grand jury has put off the consideration of the star route rascals until next October. Meanwhile the republican national committee cannot afford to have the chief conspirator remain as one of its officers. The party makes itself accessory to these frauds by keeping such a man in office.

Mr. Eugene Field, who takes a position on the Tribune to-morrow, has the reputation of being the brightest paragrapher in the west. He must win his laurels before he can wear them here, however. Mr. Day of the Solid Muldoon is generally recognized as the brightest paragrapher in the state.

The Inter-Ocean suggests that Denver send out orators throughout the state to advocate the capital question. This is a capital suggestion. Our county commissioners will gladly give these orators our court house to show that El Paso should vote for Denver because of the liberal proportion of the state expenses paid by Arapahoe.

We gave yesterday a short biographical sketch of Senator Miller. He is comparatively unknown outside of New York. But he is still young, being only 43 years of age, and has not been in politics long enough to have a national reputation. He must have decided ability and character to have been picked out of the long list of candidates.

It is now generally understood that Secretary Blaine originated the term "stalwart" which has been borrowed by ex-Senator Conkling's friends. Secretary Blaine first used the term in the Maine state convention of 1877 when in the name of the "stalwart republicans of Maine" he protested against the southern conciliatory policy of President Hayes.

It now looks as though the Denver board of commerce will make a grand struggle for the capital. This will be better for Pueblo than to have the capital as it will divert Denver merchants from the more important question of controlling trade and aid Pueblo materially in her effort to surpass Denver as a commercial point. Pueblo with her push and farsightedness is a fair antagonist to its larger and stronger rival.

The Pueblo Chieftain urges that county printing should not go outside of the counties provided it can be done there. This is right. Experience has shown that local printing houses can give as good work at reasonable prices as outside parties have been doing it for. Culver, Page & Hoyne, among other foreign houses, has been doing a good deal of Colorado county work. When this firm had the monopoly it asked very high prices. We have known it to charge eight dollars a thousand for letter heads, which local printing offices would have done for six dollars. Lake, Arapahoe, El Paso, and many other counties are now patronizing home industries entirely. Other counties should follow their example.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion regarding the benefit the Denver & New Orleans road will be to Denver. Ex-Governor Evans as usual, has embarked in the enterprise as a philanthropic effort to benefit Denver. The following from the Tribune shows that the philanthropic feature is not generally appreciated:

There is much bitter feeling among the Denver stockholders of the Denver & New Orleans at the course which Ex-Governor Evans has taken concerning the road. He seems to be acting simply as a tail to Jay Gould's kite, and in direct enemy to the city's interests. How our merchants could have expected anything else after their experience with Evans, it is difficult to understand. His record in the Denver Pacific and the South Park should have been regarded as sufficient. The injunction which Polonius gave to Laertes to "Put money in the purse," is the ruling motive of his life, and he was as certain to do it in the Denver & New Orleans transaction as he has been to do it in all others with which he has been connected. Arapahoe county owes him some very sharp grudges for the way in which he has treated it, and through a series of blunders by which a rock does not always intersect with its own pocket. His present plan is to make Pueblo, as nearly as his master Jay Gould, can accomplish it, the distributing point of the state, and while this may be a very good thing for Pueblo, it is a very decidedly bad thing for Denver. The wonder is that any one who was ever connected with him took the risk of renewing the connection. The South Park deal was a successful one for its architect, but the same was not due to Evans. The bond was transferred in the first place to John W. Smith, and it is this it is believed Jay Gould had a chance to make a million out of the transaction himself. The only thing which Evans did was to get Arapahoe to vote his company's name on the ballot to vote it away again. His great endeavor in getting out to Jay Gould was not dedicated to help either Denver or Colorado. Under certain circumstances the Denver & New Orleans might have been made to pay him the price for it. The bond was given to him to make it amply an instrument for Jay Gould's ravings at the expense of Colorado's interests, and Evans is acting like a tail to Jay Gould's kite.

The events of the past two weeks have shown beyond cavil that this is a Christian nation. The most honest expression of public sentiment is always to be found in trying times like those we have just passed through. Every dispatch and article has a Christian coloring. Statesmen who possibly never pray asked Christians to pray for the president's recovery. The American people believe in the efficacy of prayer and in an overruling Providence. The sneers of infidels were silent. The nation in its distress looked to God. It is evident that the people as a mass have not departed from the faith of their fathers. Without going into any discussion about the truth of the Christian religion, we must note its superiority in such a test over what science or falsely styled liberalism would put in its place. Grant even that the Christian faith is based on error and illusion, still we must admit the nation was safer, happier, and more restful with it. The believer could exclaim with Charles Sumner speaking of the doctrine of equality of rights, "If it is an error, it is an error which I love; if it is a truth, it is a fault which I shall be slow to announce; if it is an illusion, it is an illusion in which I pray may enwrap the world in its angelic arms." Had this been a nation of materialists, there could have been no hope, only cold, dogged despair. There would have been no higher, over-ruled power to appeal to and rest on. Say what we may, the nation was thrilled and comforted by the words in the dispatch of Rockwell which were used by Garfield sixteen years ago in a similar crisis: "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives."

There is one subject the state press might agitate with profit, and that is the very poor service given it by the Western Union company. The dispatches do not come through promptly and it causes endless annoyance. We have been trying to present at a large expense a good market report to our readers. But it is impossible. Sometimes we don't get any reports and nearly every night only a partial one. There is no good reason why the company should not have the market reports all in during the earlier part of the evening. So far as we know Superintendent Armstrong is doing his best to supply the report but the company will not give him the facilities. The number of wires is totally inadequate for the business. The Western Union cannot have much newspaper sympathy in its struggles if it does not reform.

The Denver News says that Jefferson, Weld, Boulder and Clear Creek, among other counties, ought to vote for Denver as the capital. Why? Denver by sly ways took the capital from Jefferson. She fought Boulder's University bill, and after receiving her support on the appointment bill barely deserted her. She cheated all the cattle counties in the assessment which should give her strength in Weld. Through the last legislature her representatives fought Clear Creek in every way. Surely these counties should support Denver. As to the rest, Arapahoe has always opposed them whenever her interests conflicted. The northern counties must have great love and devotion for Denver.

The Denver Republican takes up the Chieftain's uncalled for remarks on the press association as follows: "The Pueblo Chieftain did not have a representative present at the recent state editorial association meeting and hence designates it as a 'gathering of the small fry journalists at Denver,' and says it "in no manner represented or reflected the real newspaper talent of the state." Oh! why didn't Lambert come up?"

According to our dispatches of to-day, a quarter of a million of Germany's best mechanics and laborers are coming to this country. The protective system seems to be working elegantly there. It may be remarked that they are coming to a protection country. But if it is protection that benefits the laboring classes, Germany's laborers should remain at home, as Germany has a more stringent protection system and hence the laborers should be better off there.

THE REVOLUTION.

The question of reform in the civil service has been generally and fully discussed in connection with the recent terrible experience. But it has been a one-sided discussion as the spoils system has had since the 2nd of July no apologist or defender. This shows a most remarkable change in public sentiment. During the last administration the leaders of the republican party in congress and in the states were in the main defenders of the spoils system and sneers at President Hayes' civil service reform measures. These men are now silent or frankly acknowledge their error. Such a change in public sentiment could only have been wrought by some terrible trial like that the country has just passed through. The advanced clear-headed thinkers have for years seen the dangers of the spoils system and vainly endeavored to convince the country of it. Now this terrible act of the assassin has revealed this danger to the country, and it now loudly calls for reform. Few well balanced people believe that the attempted assassination was the result of any conspiracy, or that Guiteau had an accomplice in his crime. Still most people believe that the attempt would not have been made, had not the recent struggle at Albany taken place.

Since the inauguration of the spoils system the most arduous, constant and delicate duty of the president and his cabinet has been in disposing of patronage. This is not only burdensome to the executive department, but is injurious to the government. The consideration of an important question in finance or diplomacy should not be set aside, or interfered with by the professional office-seeker. But it has been. The president has been compelled to use his greatest skill and tact and most of his time in the settlement of questions of patronage instead of giving his best energies to the more important questions of government. The same is equally true of the cabinet. Their efforts to secure reforms and efficiency in their departments have been considerably weakened by the attention they have been compelled to give to office seekers. This is too mean and disagreeable work for our rulers to be called on to perform. The most effectual remedy will be to make all appointments to office for life removal only to be made on account of incompetency or dishonesty. This can easily be fixed by law. A law might also make appointments to all subordinate offices dependent on the results of an examination. This would take from such offices as the collector of the port of New York, all patronage, and thus make the office less valuable to politicians. Had there been such a law, the recent fight over the collectorship would not have been made. These reforms would be simple and effective, and it is to be hoped that popular sentiment will demand their embodiment in legislation this winter.

ALARMED AND FRIGHTENED.

The great metropolitan papers of Denver are all alarmed about the capital question, all of them giving having given considerable space recently to stir up the Denverites to the importance of the question. The News recommends that ballots be sent out. The Inter-Ocean thinks that orators should be sent, while the Republican urges that a mass meeting of the citizens be held. These are all excellent suggestions and should be acted upon immediately. None of them will do any harm and it will make the campaign more lively. The capital will go south of the Divide anyway, but the victory will be all the more pleasant to have a respectable sort of an opposition. It is daily becoming more evident that the south has only to agree on one city to have the capital and this the south will do. We urge southern papers to take up this question vigorously. We can no longer be outvoted and snubbed.

But as we said above, we want to have Denver make a struggle, simply for the fun it will put into the canvass. We suggest that they are not putting forward all their strong arguments. There is the \$6,000 state appropriation last winter to improve the capital grounds, which the state will lose, if the capital goes elsewhere. It is true that other cities were willing to give the grounds and improve them without charge to the state. But the fact remains that Denver wanted the capital badly enough to generously expend the \$5,000 on the capital grounds at the state's expense, and this money will be lost if the capital goes elsewhere. Again Denver secured the passage of a bill by which the best and most valuable school lands in the state shall be sold at a nominal figure, so that Denver may have a beautiful park. If the capital is not located at Denver, the state will not enjoy this park provided at the expense of the state school fund. We might also suggest other arguments, such as Arapahoe's generosity in allowing other counties to contribute more than their share to the state's expenses, also the disinterested manner in which her entire senatorial delegation strove to secure such legislation as would have paralyzed the Denver & Rio Grande and other local railroad corporations in their efforts to give railroad communications in various parts of the state. But we will not crowd these suggestions.

BALANCE OF POWER

The Denver Press, in an article on the location of the capital, gives some figures which show that Denver has no easy struggle to get the capital. It says:

Having presented in a former number of the Press the law governing the permanent establishment of the capital, we advance with arguments to show the danger that menaces its defeat for Denver in the absence of active steps for its retention. Taking the gubernatorial vote of last autumn as a basis of the popular vote of the state, we find from official sources that it aggregates 53,420. Now it requires a majority of all these votes—an excess of 26,710—to insure its location at Denver or elsewhere. An analysis of the vote which naturally belongs to Denver will give some idea of her strength. These are embodied from territorial congruity and easy access in the counties of Arapahoe, Jefferson, Douglas, Clear Creek, Summit, Gilpin, Boulder, Weld and Larimer, and a portion of Park. Here are the tables of the voting population named: Arapahoe, 7,890; Jefferson, 6,634; Douglas, 6,183; Clear Creek, 3,801; Summit, 2,647; Gilpin, 1,003; Boulder, 2,413; Weld, 1,429; and Larimer 1,229. Park county gives 1,324. Now

should every vote be cast in the counties named for Denver, she would still be in the minority of 4,244. The county of Boulder has grievances against Denver which she would take pleasure in settling no doubt, by voting for another city. It would therefore be fair to deduct one-half her vote, which would leave Denver in the vocative 6,560 votes. Lake county gives 8,108 votes, an excess of 2,88 over Arapahoe.

There will be scattering votes in the southwestern part of the state for Denver, but it is fair to presume the great body of the vote will be given for Pueblo. The contest will largely hinge on Lake county, and should Leadville come into the race, but little could be expected from that quarter. Should Lake, El Paso and Pueblo combine, as matters now stand, Denver would be defeated. The Denver & Rio Grande and South Park railroad companies, have it in their power to elect Pueblo, should they think proper to do so. The vote in Gunnison county by active effort, might be largely influenced for this city, but it will naturally gravitate to Pueblo in the absence of it. The advantages offered by this city, chiefly lie in its being the metropolis of the state, its railway facilities, and concentration of capital. But the popular mind may be largely influenced in favor of securing a geographical center for the selection of a permanent seat of government, and thus be prejudiced against Denver. Colorado Springs comes nearer being the center than Pueblo and if a candidate, he may secure a larger vote on this ground. We have endeavored to approximate the vote on this question, and said enough to justify the opinion that Denver will be defeated in the contest, unless there is organization and action taken to prevent it.

The above is very candid and shows that the south, by combining, may put the capital

south of the Divide. This may be clearly seen by a look at the vote by counties in the last election. In the figures given by the press, the vote for Weaver is taken into account. We give only the vote for Garfield and Hancock which explains the slight discrepancy. The counties north of the Divide cast the following vote:

Total. 22,184

The counties south of the Divide cast the following vote:

Total. 20,619

The remaining counties are Lake and Park which cast the following vote:

Lake. 7,912

Park. 1,298

Total. 9,204

Now these counties have usually been included with the southern counties and acted with them. They are not unlikely to join in the movement with the south to make the capital for the south. If they do the vote by sections north and south will be as follows:

Northern counties. 22,184

Southern counties. 29,913

Total. 52,097

Now it will be claimed that even if all these counties unite to put the capital south of the Divide, a large vote for Denver will be cast in them, particularly in Lake. This is true. But it is equally true that Denver will not hold the northern vote solid. Jefferson will remember the selfish manner in which Denver has treated Golden. The unjust assessment in Arapahoe is still remembered by the cattle men of Elbert and Weld and will be remembered in the coming contest. Boulder who stood by Arapahoe in the reapportionment bill has not forgotten how Arapahoe's representatives dishonestly deserted them at the last moment. Politically, Arapahoe has always been selfish and has no strength. Her representatives in the last legislature by a series of blunders and selfish acts succeeded in antagonizing every powerful element in the legislature. If the contest narrows down to one city in the south and Denver, the city in the south will receive a large vote in the north, not because the south is loved more, but Denver less.

Now the way to bring this about is to hold a convention in the south and agree upon one city that all shall support. At present we are divided. The south has failed to exercise its proper political influence heretofore on account of want of union. Let us repeat the mistake. Of course we all have preferences, but we should submit them to the will of the majority. The city should be selected which will receive the strongest support both in the north and south.

Another Reason for Thanksgiving.

Denver Inter-Ocean.

Perhapas it has not entered into the mind of man to conceive some of the changes that would have occurred had General Garfield died of his wounds. Now there is Gov. Routt, than whom, probably, no man felt more indignant over the assassination. Under the promises made by Conkling at Chicago, Routt must have become postmaster general in Mr. Arthur's cabinet. That is, he would have been offered the place, and would, of course, under the circumstances, and displaying his usual good sense, have declined it.

Firing the Denver Heart.

Denver News.

That capital question is worthy of attention from the chamber of commerce, the board of trade and kindred institutions. There should be organization enough to send out the balance to the different camps.

Democratic Republicans.

The Albany assembly has decided to ad-

dress the grand jury to avail the rest of the president's injuries. While all country is deeply gratified that the president is in the way of recovery, it cannot be told just what action or means should be taken towards the punishment of those who would be assassin. The district attorney read a note addressed to him by the surgeon attending the president in reply to an official request from him as to the president's case and his recovery. This note was signed by Dr. Billings and the other three surgeons. It was that while the president has up to the present time done exceedingly well and we anticipate his recovery we can't assert with confidence that his injuries may not result fatally. Col. Corkill said in view of this condition of the president he would move at once to demand prompt and certain punishment in case of a fatal result to the president. He had therefore deemed it his duty to hold the grand jury to await the rest of the president's injuries. While all country is deeply gratified that the president is in the way of recovery, it cannot be told just what action or means should be taken towards the punishment of those who would be assassin. The district attorney

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Another Application.

Several prominent Chicago preachers, now in hiding, under the law as laid down in the Old Testament, have filed motions for a new trial under the revised statutes. Bob Ingersoll and Conkling have been retained.

BEFORE THE JURY.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Amount..... \$10.00 Six Months..... \$6.00
Two Months..... 2.50 One Month..... 1.00
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Amount..... \$2.00 Six Months..... \$1.00
Two Months..... .50 One Month..... .25

ADVERTISING.

Advertisers known to application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Hires for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

No persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please let us know at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertising in the paper unless notice is thus given.

Subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly are not on the list at expiration.

Mr. Harry Lee is the authorized collector and editor for the Gazette Publishing Company, and will receive all applications for advertising of General or local character.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.

B. W. STRELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

More tourists are visiting Pike's Peak this season than ever before.

Manitou will enter a horse company at the tournament, in August.

Manager Welch, of the Opera House, informs us that the Hazel Kirke company have dates in August.

Alderman Noble left yesterday afternoon an extended visit east, where his family has been for some time past.

Mr. W. A. Turney of Marion, Ohio, is in city on a visit to his son, Mr. G. W. Turney. He will make quite an extended visit.

Numerous cow boys have been in the city several days past. They are rounding up cattle upon the plains in the immediate vicinity of the city.

We are requested to state that the horse which ran against the road horse at Terry's on Friday afternoon was not Robinson Joe as reported in the GAZETTE.

The GAZETTE publishing company, as agents of the Allan Line Royal steamships, requested to note that the steamship Persian's next departure from Boston will be on the 28th, at 11 a.m.

Mr. Hughes, of the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande, has been appointed to responsible position of station agent for road at Pueblo, and will leave for his new duty to-morrow.

Social dancing hops are now given at various Manitou hotels nightly, excepting today. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings they are given by the Manitou, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings by the Beebe.

"We are fifty per cent out," writes a rancher in the Fairplay Flume, referring to the out of the round-up. "Whether they have or been driven out of the country we do not know." Only about fifty cows and calves are known to be dead, and where the large number of the strays have gone to is a question that is hard to answer. This, of course, refers principally to the Tarryall round-up, but the most reliable reports indicate that something similar will be the case in the northeastern part of the park.

DISSATISFIED CAMPERS.

Another Letter From the Denizens of Engleman's Canon.

The Editor of the Gazette:

ENGLEMAN'S CANON, MANITOU, July 14, 1881.—I wish, as one of the campers above the Iron Ute, to acknowledge publicly my obligations to Mr. A. (?) for his "explanation" which appeared in the GAZETTE of July 13th, and to endorse most cordially all he said of the real cause of complaint over defilement of the clear, cold water of Iron creek, which all do, or should, prize highly.

There are some mistaken notions, seemingly, about camping and campers which may as well be alluded to while the subject is being treated. I claim that because we are campers, voluntarily, for various reasons, it does not follow that we are vulgar, coarse or filthy in our personal habits, or that we are ill-bred lacking in civil and polite behavior to all. Some of us have left good homes in distant states to spend the summer in this delightful spot. We have brought our characteristics, our states, our habits and our manners with us and are carrying out our ideas of living in simple, cleanly and healthful way; and to this, we must of necessity be very particular, always, at all times and in all places, to create, as far as possible, surroundings which shall help us in all hygienic and sanitary relations.

A slovenly, careless woman or man will be same in carelessness as so nicely appointed home, and, of course, in camp; but camping does not necessarily make her or him untidy.

The inmates of our tent have been amazed and indignant at the impertinence of strangers to us—roaming over these hills—which is not important—surely if they ever professed even the show of good manners it must have been considered by them a useless and inconvenient commodity and, consequently, left at home.

While admitting that to one entirely unaccustomed to camp life, there is a good deal of novelty, and professing ourselves perfectly willing and glad to afford any information and to show the interior arrangements of our tent whenever desired, politely by ladies or gentlemen to confer that favor, we do most strenuously object to having our private grounds invaded, our tents peered into and ourselves impertinently stared at as "curiosities of Manitou" without so much as a word, or civil bow, even. If a man's house is his castle, certainly a woman's tent should be considered safe from all intrusion.

A CAMPER.

BOLD THIEVES.

With a Knife at Her Throat a Lady is Robbed.

Two Burglars Secure Their Booty in Colorado Springs.

One of the most audacious robberies in the history of crime was committed in the very heart of the business portion of Colorado Springs last Sunday evening. Two thieves enter Frewitt's block, on Tejon street, before 11 o'clock at night, sneak into a sleeping apartment and steal the rings off a lady's fingers and a watch from under her pillow.

The facts in the case are as follows: Mrs. Hopkins, the wife of T. E. Hopkins, the photographer, had retired to her sleeping apartment adjoining the photograph rooms, in the Frewitt block, at about the hour of 9 o'clock. Mrs. Hopkins did not lock the door, as she expected Mr. Hopkins to return soon.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock Mrs. Hopkins was awakened by the sound of footsteps in her room, and before she had realized what was progressing she saw a man bending over her bed with a knife in his hand. The knife was pressed against her throat and she was commanded to tell where her money was. Half dead with terror, she replied that she had no money. The man then said, "You have rings on, I will take them," and so he lay coolly stripped plain gold and a diamond ring from her fingers.

Mrs. Hopkins observed that there was another man in the room who was engaged in ransacking the bureau. He had placed a dark lantern on a table and by its light she was able to see what was going on.

The ruffian, with his knife at her throat, demanded of her to tell whether she had any other jewelry. She replied that her gold watch was under the pillow. The fellow found the watch, and the man at the bureau having finished his labors, the two quickly took their leave. The value of the property taken was about \$200.

When recovered from her fright Mrs. Hopkins informed her husband of the robbery and the police was put in possession of the facts. The robbery is certainly one of the most audacious on record in this city and it is to be hoped that the villains will be arrested.

RUBY CAMP MINES.

Progress Making on Several Good Claims.

The Elk Mountain Pilot of the 14th inst. published at Irwin, gives the following items of interest concerning mines in Ruby Camp owned by gentlemen in this city. The Pilot says: "The plans of Col. Geo. DeLaVergne, president of the Silver Mountain Mining company, for the development of the Ve nango mine, are arranged so that the mine will be opened by an adit following the vein in from the west end and a cross-cut tunnel tapping the vein under the present workings at a depth of 200 feet, which will enable the company to work 100 men per day and furnish enough good ore to run a stamp mill. The ore at present depth averages 120 ounces silver per ton, some of it running over 1,000 ounces."

"The Ruby Chief, under the able management of Charles Defferbaugh, is being placed in excellent shape to ship continuously. This mine is the oldest and one of the best in camp. Hoisting machinery is on the road in, and within a month their whistle will be heard regularly, and their output of choice ore will add materially to our daily yield. They have 8,000 tons in sight."

"Work on the shaft of the Forest Queen mine has been suspended at present owing to it being at a depth that it cannot be worked without machinery, which is over one hundred and eighty feet. We understand that machinery is being shipped and will be in place on the mine some time this month. Work still progresses in the tunnel."

The Leadville Team.

The list of the Tabor hose team, Leadville, to compete for the belt to be given the company making the best time at the state tournament at Colorado Springs August 9th, is as follows: "Will Havens, captain; S. McKissick, plumbagin; Al Marshmon, assistant plumbagin; Herman Kentzler, pipefum; Ed Campbell, Walter Pollard, James Canavan, Ed Nathan, S. S. Lane, Joe Holden, W. T. Jackson." This is nearly the same team commanded by Mr. Havens last year, and the captain and the rest of the team are confident of success on this occasion, and fully expect to bring home the belt.

COLORADO AGRICULTURE.

Some General Information Concerning an Important Industry.

From the Colorado Farmer.

Agriculture in Colorado is an entirely different pursuit from that practiced in the east, and the farmer who comes to the state and enters upon the cultivation of the soil, in the style he has been accustomed to, will find that failure is more likely to crown his endeavors than success. He has much to unlearn. It is best to abandon old notions and begin anew.

Dependent upon irrigation for the growth of his crops, he must study the methods and meet the requirements of the climate. With a fixed purpose in his mind to overcome all the obstacles that daily present themselves to him, it will not be long before the new order of things will become familiar, and, once understanding the methods, he may rely upon nature for the rest. Bountiful harvests will crown his efforts, and excellent prices will cheer his heart and fill his pocket. Irrigation is dredged because it is not understood. Yet it is almost as old as civilization, and Oriental countries have depended upon it for centuries.

The records of ancient history are full of it and to-day in India, China and elsewhere in Asia, long and expensive irrigating canals are the reliance of millions to whom a failure of water would be starvation and death.

In the early history of Colorado small ditches by individuals were constructed, covering only the meadow or bottom-lands. But the selection of Union Colony (in 1870) of Colorado for the settlement of a new town

caused the construction of the first large canal to cover the plains proper, or uplands, running several miles back from the stream. This successful enterprise was followed by others of like corporate nature, and no large amount of English capital is being spent in the construction of canals covering from thirty thousand to seventy-five thousand acres of land. An immense impetus has been given to the agricultural development of the country by these companies, and the rapid increase of population keeps up a demand that the farmers are not able to supply, neither will they be for a number of years. Hence good prices will be the rule, while bad seasons are the exception, in the experience of farmers.

The agriculture of the state is confined to the valleys, of which we mention the principal: The Cache-la-Poudre, a valley thirty-five miles long, with an abundant supply of water; the Big and Little Thompson, the St. Vrain; Left Hand and Boulder, in Boulder county; Ralston, Clear Creek, and South Platte. These are the principal agricultural valleys in Northern Colorado, and here two-thirds of the grain and vegetables of the state are raised. Something like three-quarters of a million bushels of wheat, and about the same quantity of oats, barley, rye, corn and potatoes are raised.

South of Denver the main producing valleys are the Fouaine-gul-Bouille, Arkansas, Las Animas and Rio Grande. In these not much progress has been made in turning their countless acres into cultivated fields and gardens; but attention of late has been attracted to the part of the state, and the next few years will see a rapid progress in the development of Southern Colorado, not only in agriculture but in horticulture.

The price of land and water combined averages twenty dollars per acre in the north, but there are thousands upon thousands of acres to be had at nominal prices in the south; and to these coming farmers must go to lay the firm foundations of future prosperity for themselves, their posterity and the state.

Half dead with terror, she replied that she had no money. The man then said, "You have rings on, I will take them," and so he lay coolly stripped plain gold and a diamond ring from her fingers.

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Robert E. Lee Litigation.

The Leadville Herald says that the suit in Denver just held of Mrs. M. S. Rogers vs. J. Y. Marshall and others, is quite a complicated one, and though a decision is not yet rendered, the evidence is all in and the arguments closed. The case in no way affects the title of the present owners of the Robert E. Lee mine, it is simply brought to recover damages against Marshall, Sigafus, Crowell, Howbert and others because of the purchase of the one-third interest in the mine, at one time owned by Mrs. Rogers, and which it is alleged in the complaint was bought from her for forty-five thousand dollars under false representations.

The complainant states that J. Y. Marshall was the sole attorney for the plaintiff at the time and the other purchasers were partners in ownership. There are many points of law in the case and it is difficult to fully explain the matter, but it at least seems reasonable to suppose that after a person had made a free full deed to an interest the courts cannot and will not award a further consideration than the amount at that time accepted.

Because the mine afterwards turned out immensely valuable, is no just cause why greater consideration should be received. In regard to fraud or misrepresentation being made by such men as Irving Howbert, Ben Crowell or J. Y. Marshall, it seems at least very improbable to any one knowing the men. The value represented in the suit is about three-quarters of a million of dollars and therefore is worth fighting for by both parties.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The White River Utes Still the Cause of Grave apprehensions.

From the Denver Republican.

Benjamin Lukeman, of Company B, Sixth United States Infantry, arrived in the city last night, on his way to White River agency. He procured a twenty days' furlough on July 4, and left for a visit to the east. But when he reached St. Louis he received a dispatch commanding his immediate return to his company. The orders were from General McCook, commanding at the Agency, who stated that an Indian uprising was imminent. General McKenzie was hotly pursuing the Pah-Utes, and it was expected they would seek refuge with the White River Utes, when they would probably join and stand fight.

Lukeman stated that a band of Dakota Indians, fully one hundred strong, had joined the White River Indians, which causes the soldiers some foreboding.

In speaking of Meacham and his doings, he said he thought that, should Meacham ever return to the agency, the soldiers would hang him without ceremony. At one time when Meacham was speaking in council, the soldiers hooted him down and obliged him to stop talking.

Deputy Sheriff Tell is at Bijou Basin on important official business.

Sheriff Smith returned from a trip to Leadville on the owl train Sunday morning.

"Pointer Jim" is now being dieted on gun powder and mincemeat liver preparatory to the coming race with "Seldome."

A small fire was seen burning on Cheyenne mountain, Sunday afternoon, but all traces of it had disappeared yesterday.

Governor Pitkin spent Sunday with his family at the Manitou house and returned to Denver yesterday morning.

The W. C. T. U. meets regularly the first and third Tuesdays of every month in the parlor of the Congregational church at 4 o'clock.

Those of the Pueblo excursionists who visited Manitou on Sunday and were not provided with lunches, made the Cliff house their headquarters.

BILLY THE KID.

At Last the Bullet Finds its Billet.

New Mexico's Noted Outlaw Shot by a Sheriff.

LAS VEGAS, July 18.—The Gazette has positive information this morning from Fort Sumner of the death of "Billy the Kid." This noted desperado was killed at Fort Sumner on the Pecos river on the 14th by Pat Garrett, sheriff of Lincoln county.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 18.—County Sheriff Garrett arrived at Sumner on the eve of the 14th. Late in the night he went to Pete Maxwell's house and went in. Two men were left to guard the door. Garrett said to Pete, who was in bed, "I understand that 'Billy the Kid' is here." Pete answered that he was. Garrett was standing at the foot of the bed and there was but little light in the room. Billy just then stepped into the room in his stocking feet; he had a six shooter in one hand and a knife in the other. He saw Garrett standing at the foot of the bed, and asked in Spanish, "Who is that?" Pete didn't answer, but managed to indicate to Garrett that the other person was the Kid, and jumped to the upper end of the bed.

Billy again asked "who's that?" and as he did so Garrett fired striking the Kid through the heart who fell back dead.

An inquest was immediately held and the dead man was fully identified as the noted desperado who struck terror to all the cattle men in the Pecos country. Billy had been roaming around the country in the neighborhood of Fort Stanton since he killed Deputy Sheriff Bell and Olinger in Lincoln and escaped early in May, a few days before he was sentenced to hang for the murder of Deputy Sheriff William H. Brady, of Lincoln county, during the war of the stockmen known as the Lincoln county war.

He has been living since then on ranches near Fort Sumner. He has been recently going about disguised as a Mexican, so well painted as to deceive people who had known him. He was reported to have gathered a band of Texans and coming up to the Red River country to begin cattle stealing again.

There is great joy among cattle men over his death.

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INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

What They Have Accomplished Within Two Months.

Interview with the Hon. T. A. McMorris, of the Commission.

Indian Commissioner T. A. McMorris, of this city, returned from the Indian country yesterday afternoon. A representative of the GAZETTE at once proceeded to interview Commissioner McMorris on his work in the south, and from an extended conversation gathered the following facts:

The Indian commissioners started from the Los Pinos agency on the 8th of June, immediately after the arrival of General Mckenzie, and as soon as orders could be issued and the arrangements completed. The official party consisted of Commissioners Russell, Mervin and McMorris, and Agent Berry for the government, and Head Chief Capanavero and Chief Gierre for the Utes. The escort consisted of Company A fourth cavalry commanded by Captain Smith and Lieutenant Lockett. There was also a detachment of 16 men from Company K, cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Heuse. The infantry escort consisted of four companies of the Sixth regiment. The usual complement of servants, packers, etc., accompanied the party.

As has been said, the expedition left the Los Pinos agency on the 8th of June, and proceeded down the Uncompahgre river to its junction with the Gunnison. The latter river was crossed in ferryboat constructed by the soldiers, the horses being compelled to swim. The river was found to have a rapid current and the water deep. Following Johnson's old trail they marched to the Grand river, forty-two miles north of the Gunnison. The crossing of the Grand was even more exciting and perilous than that of the Gunnison. The stream was wider and deeper, and, if anything, more rapid, and the swimming over of more than one hundred head of stock was a task of no little danger. This work occupied the packers and soldiers all the afternoon, and the night's camp was pitched on the other side.

At this point the escort of four companies of infantry went into camp, and the expedition, abandoning the wagons, proceeded on horseback with their luggage on pack mules. The march from here was in a northwesterly direction through the Grand River valley. This valley, Commissioner McMorris says, could be profitably cultivated by careful irrigation. The valley was carefully examined with a view of settling the Utes in it, but it was found to lack in grass, and therefore the idea was abandoned. There are at least 100,000 acres of land in this valley that could be farmed, but skillful irrigation would be requisite.

The Indians were dissatisfied with the valley of the Grand and the march was continued. To the north and northwest of the Grand River valley is a range known as the Roan Mountain range or Book plateau. These mountains are from twenty-five to fifty miles from the river and lie between the Grand river and the Greene and White. Near the mountains are "bad lands" abounding in knobs and hills especially unproductive. The party camped on a creek not put down on the map and found the waters alkaline in quality. They crossed the range by the way of the cañon of the east fork of Salt creek over to Douglas creek to the White river. Here they found good grass and abundance of it. The expedition struck the White river about seventy miles above its entrance into the Greene.

The valley of the White is about a mile in width and has for the most part good grass. On either side of the valley are "bad lands," on which grow only sage, white sage, and bunch grass. This continues to Greene river. Where the White debouches into the Greene river there is a magnificent valley containing thousands of acres of land of exceedingly rich soil. This is in the territory of Utah. Commissioner McMorris was especially enthusiastic over the scenery of this valley. He says it is diversified with rock formations similar to the gateway of the Garden of the Gods, and abounds in domes, cathedrals, pinnacles and spires of transcendent beauty and grandeur.

About a mile below the mouth of the White the Duchesne river empties into the Greene, and here is formed the Wansuts or Antelope valley. There are at least 350,000 acres of land in this valley, of which at least a third may be converted to agricultural purposes. Only two men with their families were found inhabiting this vast domain, to which they have no right under the law, as it has never been thrown open either for purchase or pre-emption. Fourteen years ago, and several times subsequently, attempts have been made to settle this valley but the settlers have always been driven off by the White River and Uintah Indians who had no right to it except the right of superior force.

This valley was settled upon by the commissioners as the reservation to which the Utes should be removed. The Indians were not pleased. No change could please them for they do not want to leave the Uncompahgre. However Commissioner McMorris does not apprehend any serious disturbance on the occasion of the removal. The decision as to the reservation was made of course after the return to the Los Pinos agency.

From Antelope valley the commissioners proceeded to the Utah reservation in charge of Agent Critchlow. Here they found about 400 Indians, who occupy a reservation of 1,800,000 acres, of which they do not use more than 40,000 acres. Here they found a flourishing school in progress with from 25 to 30 native pupils, who are anxious to learn, and who are taught the English language.

not least, how to work. All of these 400 Indians cultivate farms and appear to be doing well. Tabi, the chief of the Uintahs, called upon the commissioners and wanted to know what the Indians owed the honor of their presence or words to that effect though stated in less polite language. The commissioners replied that they had come on a friendly visit and Tabi said "all right."

After making a stay of three days the commissioners returned to the Greene river where their escort was encamped. Their homeward journey was up Greene river, over the Roan mountains by way of Evacuation creek.

The trip was not very eventful. The only privation was that of good water, the most of the streams and springs being impregnated with alkali. No lives were lost and but little sickness experienced on the journey.

Commissioner McMorris will superintend the removal of the Utes and as soon as a garrison can be established on the Greene river in the Antelope valley and supplies sent in for the Indians, the work of removal will begin. The commissioner thinks all the work will be completed before winter, and the Utes entirely removed from their present reservation.

From Wednesday's Daily.

EXCURSION TO MANITOU.

How the Pueblo People Enjoyed Their Trip.

The Pueblo Chieftain has a good word to say of Manitou as follows: "The Odd Fellows' excursion to Manitou took place Sunday, and terminated in one of the most successful affairs the Chieftain has had the pleasure of chronicling in years. Three hundred and fifty-five of the city's pleasure seekers boarded the ten Rio Grande coaches chartered for the occasion, and were whirled to the destined point, but little later than the appointed time. The iron horse puffed into the depot at 11 o'clock, when the dusty crowd disembarked and repaired to the Cliff house, which had been secured by the lodge committee as headquarters for the day. Here the management had made ample preparations for the accommodation of the large number, and by 1 o'clock all had been properly refreshed and were in readiness for the buggies and carriages therewith to visit the numerous places of interest which abound in that locality. Owing to a misunderstanding the conveyances were hardly adequate to the demand and many were compelled to shorten their trips in order to give others an equal opportunity of viewing the sights, but on the whole the resort was well inspected, every one being fatigued long before the time of departure.

Manitou is beautifully situated, as all know, and it is very pleasant place to spend a few hours in sightseeing. The town is composed of a great variety of cottages and villas scattered hither and thither in the picturesque gorges and glens which seem mysteriously to pierce their way into obscurity and seclusion on every hand. The most delightful and romantic grounds in the near neighborhood are occupied by the three principal hotels, namely: The Beebe, Manitou and Cliff houses. All are commodious and elegant and in point of fashion equal to those of Saratoga and other renowned eastern watering places. The attractions are mainly centered, however, in the famous points of interest known as the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie, William's Cañon, Rainbow Falls, Cave of the Winds and the Ute iron springs. This combination of the grand and beautiful in nature has established Manitou's distinction as the fairest gem in the Rocky Mountain coronet. The majority of these resorts were pried into and thoroughly investigated by the excursionists, and at six o'clock all were tired enough to rest themselves comfortably in the cars during the three hours requisite for the journey home. The run was cool and pleasant, thus closing the day's enjoyment with extreme satisfaction to the participants. We will take this occasion to speak of the careful management of Mr. James Hilton, who conducted the train. As a courteous and polite gentleman, Mr. Hilton has no peer, and in entrusting him to the duties which necessarily devolved upon him, the railway company has gained the good will of all who received favors at his hands."

WOOL MARKET.

Good Prospects with no Probability of a Decline.

Coates Bros., of Philadelphia, sends us the following current rates for wool: "In the early part of the month but little wool had arrived on the eastern markets. Buyers were out in all the wool growing sections and their competition forced up prices considerably. This made a strong feeling here, and many holders felt confident of higher values. Suddenly came the news of the attempted assassination of the president, which caused buyers to stop until they could determine whether any financial or business complications would follow. Since then the uncertainty and anxiety has kept trade quiet, except on some special grades, and buyers have acted cautiously. Moreover considerable wool has now arrived on the eastern markets, and manufacturers find that they can obtain full supplies so that they have of late not been anxious buyers. Certain especial grades are yet in good demand. Medium and fine combing and delaine fleece brings full quotations and is fast going into consumers' hands. Strictly medium clothing is also in fair request. Fine fleece is not very active, while coarse is dull and low in price. Choice medium grades of Texas, Colorado or Territory wool, have sold readily at good prices, while low and carpet grades go slowly. We trust to see a good trade soon, and the fact of prices having been lately maintained would warrant our expecting that there would now be no decline."

COLORADO.

Medium and fine choice: 25c-30c
Medium and fine average: 20c-23c
Common and quarter blood: 19c-22c

MAXWELL LAND GRANT

Something About its Owner,

Its Extent and History.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald, after describing the home of Mr. Frank R. Sherwin, the president of the company, gives the following interesting facts regarding this grant: "Mr. Sherwin's house was originally the home of Lucien B. Maxwell, one of the famous characters in the American period of New Mexican history. The Maxwell grant is the largest of the celebrated New Mexican land grants, and its area exceeds that of the state of Rhode Island. It contains 1,714,765 acres, 219,000 of which are in Colorado. It was given in 1841 by Manuel Armijo, military and civil governor of the province of New Mexico, to Carlos Beaubien and Gaudaloupe Miranda. Maxwell, who was a typical frontiersman and one of Fremont's scouts on his great expedition, married the daughter of Beaubien, and by 1868 he had acquired complete title to the whole grant—principally by purchase. The grant was confirmed by congress in June, 1860, and patented in May, 1869. Here Maxwell ruled as absolutely as any prince, and was as much venerated and faithfully observed by his subjects the Mexicans and Indians. All his wishes and commands were implicitly followed. He was gruff-spoken, hearty, generous and hospitable, and all comers were welcome to his home. He was careless with his money, and would often lose large sums while traveling over his land, but it would inevitably be found and restored by some of his subjects. The old residents of the region are full of interesting anecdotes of his reign. One is that the stage company, whose line passed through the Cimarron canon, made arrangements with Maxwell that the passengers should dine at his house. One day the stage brought a fine-appearing gentleman from New York. After his excellent meal he asked for the landlord, supposing the place to be a hotel. Maxwell was pointed out, and the stranger approached him, wishing to pay for his dinner. "There is no charge," said Maxwell. The gentleman protested, saying he did not wish to be under obligations. "Well, d—n it, \$20!" replied Maxwell. The New Yorker was astonished, but quietly handed over a \$20 bill. Taking it, Maxwell dropped it into the flames of the open fire-place back to which he was standing.

The grant was purchased of Maxwell in 1870, by a company of British capitalists, but the person in control only cared to manipulate the stock, and did nothing to develop the property. After he had made his fortune by his operations, the grant finally fell into the hands of the bondholders in Holland, who secured Mr. Frank R. Sherwin as manager and president of the new company, which was organized after the foreclosure. Mr. Sherwin and Col. Reynolds of Providence control the greater portion of the stock. On taking possession of the Maxwell house, Mr. Sherwin remodeled it in its present perfect shape and he now contemplates still further improvements and additions. Cimarron is the seat of Cimarron county, the most important part of which is included in the Maxwell grant. It is now a town of only about three hundred inhabitants. But, with its beautiful situation, nestling at the foot of the noble mountains and just at the mouth of one of the most picturesque canons in the range, with its nucleus of cultivated society, it ought to be one of the most charming places on the eastern slope of the Rockies, especially when it has been made accessible by a projected branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The entire place makes an impression of prevailing good taste. The houses are nicely constructed, and kept in perfect order; young and flourishing shade trees border the irrigated streets, and the town has recently received from Col. Reynolds the gift of \$5,000 for a public library.

A VALUABLE ESTATE.

The Maxwell grant is unquestionably a valuable piece of property. Beside 1,000,000 acres or more of some of the finest grazing land in America, the mountains contain inestimable treasures of the precious and baser metals. Gold, silver, copper and iron are found in rich quantity, and there is a magnificent coal area of 1,000 square miles. The celebrated Aztec gold mine is on the grant. The neighborhood of coal and iron of the best quality will doubtless make Raton a great manufacturing center. It is on the grant, close to the northern boundary of New Mexico, and is now one of the most rapidly growing towns in the territory. The general policy of the company is to sell no land except that of town sites. To develop its various resources, separate companies are formed, in which the Maxwell company takes a controlling interest. As with the San Pedro & Cajon Del Agua company, prospectors are given a half interest in the vein of any precious metal they may discover. Dr. Meyer naturally finds the grant extremely interesting, and is making a close study of it as a remarkable example of a great American landed estate, far exceeding in magnitude anything among the great estates of Austria and Hungary.

STOCK RAISING.

The Maxwell company is now making preparations to go into stock raising on a most extensive scale. The traveller over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad is astonished to see running straight across the prairie, from west to east, a short distance to the south of Springer station, a wire fence. This is the southern boundary of the Maxwell grant, which is thus fenced in on the south and east, making one of the longest lines of continuous fence in the world, enclosing a 700,000-acre pasture. By this means the cattle can be securely kept, and, by a mounted patrol along the fence, they will be thoroughly guarded from theft and prevented from straying. Including the inner inclosures for various classes of cattle—it being desirable to keep the various kinds separate, such as those

etc.—there are now 175 miles of fence on the grant, and there will soon be 200 miles. Some of these inner inclosures are 10 miles square.

The method to be pursued is to buy herds of cows in Texas and cross them with thoroughbred bulls. The first cross is said to be the most profitable for market. The grazing lands of the grant will support at least 100,000 head of cattle, and the herds of the company will probably ultimately reach that number. The grazing lands are fenced only on the south and east, the mountain on the north and west forming a natural fence. During the summer the cattle will be kept in the rich pastures of the mountain valleys, saving the prairies for the winter pasture. The grama grass of the prairies, which springs up under the rains of July and August, is cured as it stands, forming the most nutritious kind of hay for winter grazing.

Professor Zamlich.

The citizens of Colorado Springs and vicinity should not confound the name of the great Zamlich, who is to appear next week in a series of his world-renowned entertainments, with those of inferior practitioners of the art of legerdemain. Professor Zamlich's performances, as all those who attended those given in this city last November will testify, are given in a thoroughly artistic and satisfactory manner, winning rounds of generous applause. While the gifts which are distributed at

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There was a noticeable change in the temperature yesterday.

It is over three weeks since we have had an entertainment in the opera house.

The afternoon express from the south yesterday was one hour and a half late.

The hook and ladder company was out for regular practice run last evening.

No clue as yet to the villains who perpetrated the bold robbery on Sunday night.

Governor Pitkin is expected at Manitou tonight, to remain with his family over Sunday.

Sufficient rain fell yesterday to settle the dust, but not enough to materially benefit the grazing.

Prof. Plummer will give one of his inimitable entertainments in Saratoga hall, Manitou, this evening.

Not a day passes that we do not hear of the robbery of passengers by confidence men at the Pueblo depot.

The Denver Republican will next Monday morning contain a special article on Manitou and its surroundings.

Nearly all of our leading horsemen are in attendance at the Leadville races, many of them having horses entered.

The J. M. Sigafus hose company's membership now numbers fifteen, all that is required to perfect the organization.

Miss Nellie Norton, niece of Mrs. Hurd, has been tendered the position of teacher in the public school and we understand that she has accepted.

The Denver and Rio Grande Base Ball club must have taken to heart their defeat at Denver on the Fourth for they have not appeared in the diamond since.

Traveling Auditor Gravitt, of the Denver & Rio Grande, looks rather melancholy since his departure of yesterday afternoon's express. Why is it thus?

It is estimated that about one out of every ten of the tourists and new comers who attempt to walk to the summit of Pike's Peak succeed in getting there.

A few days ago the Denver & Rio Grande had let a contract to Mr. Thomas Atchison to make an extension from Manitou for five miles up Ute Pass. Work is to begin immediately. An engineering party is surveying here.

Miss Cora Banta, who for some time past has been visiting friends in this city, returned to her home in Lincoln, Nebraska, yesterday afternoon.

The horse Johnny Trouble, owned by B. C. Jolly, of this city, took first money in the 40 class race at Leadville on Wednesday.

Next Sunday's excursion from Denver to Manitou promises to be fully as successful as we have given last Sunday, and the Manitou people look forward to another lively day.

The G. S. Barnes Juvenile hose company are looking forward to the coming tournament with no little interest. They expect the juvenile companies of Denver and Leadville to be present.

Mr. S. Greenway reports that Mr. D. D. Streeter, the well-known railroad contractor, has a large force of men employed in grading the Denver & New Orleans road near his anch just south of the Divide.

Mr. Peter Mariani has refitted the barber shop formerly run by Louis Piemont, just opposite the post office. He has employed three good barbers and is now prepared to give as good satisfaction as any other place of his kind in the city.

The Methodist excursion for next Thursday is attracting considerable attention and promises to be a great success. A reclining chair car will be attached for the accommodation of those desiring ease as well as pleasure. Extra charge for chair for the round trip \$1.50.

The Durango South-West of the 19th inst. says: "Miss Pearl Gaines left by stage for her home in Colorado Springs this morning. Miss Gaines' services as teacher in the public school at this place have been characterized by great thoroughness and have won for her an enviable reputation. We sincerely hope she may yield to the earnest solicitations of her many friends and return in the fall to assume the charge of our school."

We are glad to learn that Pueblo will send a team to the fireman's tournament to be held here in August. The Pueblo News states the matter as follows: "The Colorado Springs Gazette thinks the Pueblo fire department will not send a team to attend the fireman's tournament. Don't be at all alarmed, neighbor, we are not proud—we don't 'blow' about it, but just you wait until the time comes."

Fan at Manitou.

Prof. C. B. Plummer, the celebrated elocutionist and humorous delineator of the Pacific slope character, gives one of his peculiar monologue entertainments at Saratoga Hall to-night, for the benefit of the Congregational building fund. We clip the following from the *Territorial Enterprise*, Virginia City, Nev.

The opera house was crowded last night on the occasion of the entertainment given by C. B. Plummer, the elocutionist and delineator of humorous character. Selections were given from T. Starr King, Longfellow, Mark Twain, the Danbury News man and others. Hood's Bridge of Sighs was called for and given in a most feeling and effective manner. All of Mr. Plummer's selections were good. They are good and enjoyable at any time. Good when one sits down and reads them to himself out when spoken by Mr. Plummer in his inimitable style and with appropriate gesture and expression, the words are instinct with life and one has the whole scene before him.

THE LUONA MINE.

Continuing the Controversy as to Its Value.

The controversy among the directors of the Luona mine as to the value of the property still continues. Mr. J. H. Fletcher, who is well known in this city, having resided here for nearly a year, writes the following letter to the *Gothic Miner*:

Mr. Editor:

I see by the Denver papers that F. C. Taylor is out in print again. I regret this, but since Mr. Taylor was the first person connected with the Luona to fly to the columns of a newspaper, I claim the right to reply to his last.

Mr. Taylor begins his letter by referring to

THE NEW HOTEL.

Complete Plans Received From the Architects.

Some Description of the Exterior and Interior of the Building.

The completed plans for the new hotel building have arrived, and through the courtesy of Dr. Solly, we have been permitted to look them over. We will endeavor to give our readers a general idea of the appearance the building will present when completed, and also some description of its internal arrangements.

Owing to the natural grade of the ground at the western end of Pike's Peak avenue, the hotel will present a western front of four stories, while the eastern exposure will present three stories and a basement. In a previous article we have given a general idea of the shape of the building, which will have large courts facing east and west, and around these courts will be placed verandas. These verandas will have sloping roofs just under the windows of the second story. The roofs are made sloping, not only for architectural effect but also to prevent their becoming a play ground for children, whose romping on the roof would be annoying to the occupants of the contiguous apartments. The east court will be sodded and in its centre a fountain will be placed.

The sanitary arrangements of the hotel have been carefully looked after by Dr. Solly, who prepared the preliminary plans with a view to securing the maximum degree of health and comfort. One object was to secure as much quiet as possible, and therefore the offices, kitchens, bowling alley, etc., are all placed in the northern extreme of the building. Another object to be gained was the securing of plenty of warmth and sunlight in the winter and an abundance of shade in the summer. These have been provided for in a very ingenious manner. The portion of the building facing the south is supplied with a piazza which has no roof, thus giving guests an opportunity to enjoy the full benefit of the sunlight. On the north and east and west are many hanging balconies, which shade the windows and keep the rooms cool and are besides very ornamental.

The building in its general architecture is in the Queen Anne style. Two towers rise from the inner corners of the eastern court, each capped with a well shaped dome, white on either side of the west court are bow windows reaching the entire height of the building. The material of which the building will be constructed will be stone, probably of the pink color ornamented with white. This matter has not as yet been definitely settled but should pink stone be decided upon it will be carefully selected with regard to similarity of tint.

The internal arrangements of the hotel are very ingenious and quite too intricate to be explained in detail without the aid of the drawings, however; we will give some of the general features of each floor. In the basement are situated the kitchens, engine room, Turkish baths, play room for children, servants' rooms, etc.

On the first floor in the northwest part of the building is a spacious dining room, next to this the breakfast room, in the northeast corner are the offices, and in the southwest corner a handsome drawing room. On the south side are number of chambers. The uncovered veranda already alluded to extends along the south side, while covered porticos ornament the remaining three sides. The ladies' entrance is on the north side of the hotel.

The second floor is divided into chambers and suites of apartments. An elevator in the northern end of the building furnishes the means of reaching all of the upper floors. Two wells for light and air are placed in the southern and northern wings and extend to the roof where they open into a ventilator. Around these wells are grouped bath rooms and closets which are thoroughly ventilated by means of the well. There are eight public and six private bath rooms on each floor exclusive of the Turkish baths in the basement. Fire places are introduced when convenient into suits of apartments on each floor. The third and fourth floors are arranged in much the same manner as the second. All the rooms are large enough for a double bed and there are 109 guest chambers.

Work will be begun as soon as the contracts are let. Mr. Furber, of New York, who has for many years been connected with Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, the architects, is expected to arrive here next Saturday, and will remain to superintend the erection of the hotel.

Some criticisms have been made because the first payment on the stock subscriptions was called in so soon. The reason why the call was made is that in stock companies subscriptions are not considered binding until after the first payment is made. In addition to these expenses had already accrued, and it was necessary to meet these, and it was evidently proper that the funds of the company should be used for that purpose.

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the reports which the original owners of the mine carried to him of its extent and So far as I am personally concerned, him nothing but what I believed to fact. And he did not take our statement it, for Mr. McCord, Mr. Berry and other men who held no interest in the proper gave him more glowing reports of it than owners did. Then he had reports from of his pet experts—Ridgely and Jacobs—such their reports placed the mine far beyond an, pictured by us. These reports I shall give the public in due time.

His next statement is that he "went to the mine at great expense and risk." Quite true, particularly the expense part of the statement "and got, in all, five sacks of ore." Considering that the work performed ran away from the lead and not to it, I am surprised that he even got five sacks itself.

He then states that we ordered him to sell stock at 50 cents per share to find some ore. So far as I recollect, Mr. Taylor was either the mover or the seconder of the resolution that gave him that order. If not, I am quite certain he gave it his hearty support. But there was another resolution offered which found no seconder, and of which Mr. Taylor makes no mention. Mr. Taylor himself moved that be (Mr. Taylor) be allowed ten per cent. for selling this stock! So that when the Railway and Mining Gazette commands Mr. Taylor for refusing to further victimize the public by allowing any more stock to be sold, he must not forget that all that was required to induce that gentleman to do it was a commission of ten cents on the dollar. It would be ungrateful in me to publish private correspondence but if this is disputed I shall be compelled to prove my position by publishing one of Mr. Taylor's letters to me on this subject.

I regret very much that this unseemly controversy should be continued. We are now at work on the Luona, and have as fine a showing for the work done as any mine in the state. I am determined that all stockholders shall never regret their purchasing the stock of this company if the mineral is in the ground. In order to be successful we ought to be united, each director striving to save and enrich the stockholders. But while some of the owners are doing their level best to bring the mine out all right—sacrificing their time and money to do it—it is really too bad to be hampered and misrepresented as some of us are at the present time.

Yours, &c.,
J. H. FLETCHER,
President Luona Co.,
Gothic, July 15, 1881.

REWARD OF MERIT.

Making Up a Purse for the Man Who Killed the "Kid."

The man who shot "Billy the Kid" is likely to be handsomely rewarded for his marksmanship. The Las Vegas Optic says: "The people of Las Vegas are perhaps as appreciative as any in the world, notwithstanding that they are all meaner than dirt and as barbarous as cannibals. When the news of the killing of the "Kid" was brought to the city it was decided that Garrett should be handsomely remunerated for his trouble, and when the Optic urged the same thing last night the man was as good as settled. A fund was started and has reached nearly \$1,000 already. First National Bank.....\$100
First State Bank.....\$100
Scott Moore.....\$100
Houghton, H. & M., G. & B. Co.....\$100

"After this followed a number of smaller subscriptions and the good work is still going on. Garrett will get the \$500 reward made by the territory, and it is said that John Sumner, a heavy cattle grower of Lincoln county, will hand over a cool \$1,000 as a substantial evidence of his interest in the matter. Other citizens of Lincoln county and Fort Sumner are expected to "chip in" another thousand, so taking all in all, Garrett will have a snug little bank account when his friends get through with him. Then he goes away with his life, which was quite an object."

The Long and Derry, From the Leadville Herald.

But little has been said about the Long and Derry mine lately, but the owners keep piling away and are reaping a handsome profit from working it. The ore shipments at present amount to from nine to ten tons a month, and the average yield of the ore is seventy ounces in silver and from fifteen to eighteen per cent. in lead. There are forty men employed at the mine. The tunnel started from low gulch last summer is in four hundred feet. It is not now being worked, but it is probable that work will soon again be resumed. Messrs. Long and Derry have now eight claims on the hill named after them, and all are now contiguous. The Mary Ann and the Mary Jane claims, bought by them last winter and added to their already valuable group, have been proved up by shafts, and both show ore. No shipments from these claims are at present being made, as there is no road to where the ore is being worked. Mr. Long states that he is not certain yet whether he and his partner will build a road to the shafts, or construct a chute so as to send the ore to the gulch below. There have been two important strikes made in the Long and Derry property lately, both being in the Paint Pot claim of the combination. On this claim, which is to the north, three shafts are being sunk. Two of these have in the past few days penetrated an ore body. In the first twelve feet of solid ore is now cut and the bottom of the vein not yet reached. In the second fifteen feet of ore is exposed. The third has not yet reached mineral. The depth where the ore is found is but sixty feet. Mr. Long states that by the first of next month the ore output from the mine will be fully twenty tons a day, and even that amount will soon be far exceeded.

Increasing in Dairy Experts.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—There is a small increase in the exports of dairy products in the past six months over the same time last year, both in value and volume.

Reducing Immigrant Rates.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Erie railway has reduced immigrant rates to accord with the reductions of first-class rates on a basis of \$9 to Chicago and \$11.50 to St. Louis.

The Outlook at Rugby.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who reviews the condition of the colony at Rugby, Tenn., in a long letter, concludes as follows:

"I do not think on the whole that Rugby is the fraud which some people who have been induced to come here seem to consider it. Its 'secret history' fully explains its present stagnation; but it has managed to stagnate along, as it has done so far, chiefly through a religious observance of the eleventh commandment—"Thou shalt not be found out." The board certainly owes some account of its stewardship to the public, but the fear it has of publicity is something ludicrous. When the settlers had prepared an effigy of Mr. Boyle, to be burned in front of that gentleman's lodgings as a hint of the love and respect in which he was held, the argument by which the officials of the board succeeded in preventing the performance was that the affair would get into the papers. And so be allowed to muddle along as it likes, and to make as much money as it can, seems to be the only desire of the present management. But Rugby deserves a better fate: it is a lovely, fertile and wonderfully healthful spot, and it is the natural door to the great fertile section of the table land which lies in its rear. To develop that district was at one time the professed object of the board, and to do so is still the object of Messrs. Clarke, and of all the natives themselves, and even of the Rugby settlers; but the board does not now apparently care to do so, and hence the very real antagonism between the interests of the board and those of the Clarkes, of which I have spoken. Rugby is certainly very sick at present, but it should be remembered the only complaint it is suffering from is bad management. To save the place one of two things is absolutely necessary; either that Mr. Thomas Hughes himself should come over and take the management (he is universally beloved and respected), or that the present board should sell out its interest to some company competent to make the place a success. If one of these two things is not done, and done speedily, Rugby will give a few more little kicks, become comatose and sink into oblivion."

Visit of Fish Commission.

HON. W. E. Sisty, the state fish commissioner was in the city yesterday on official business. At the last legislature a bill was passed providing for the establishment of a fish hatchery, and also provided that this place should be selected by a commission of three, consisting of the governor, the fish commissioner and a third gentleman, appointed by the governor. Thus commission has just visited the South Arkansas where two eligible spots were offered on advantageous terms for this purpose. A. S. Sagerdorff, Esq., represented the governor on the commission. Yesterday the commission visited Mr. Rose's place and Manitou accompanied by Mayor France. As these places did not offer the inducements offered on the South Arkansas, we are not likely to have the hatcheries established here. The commission will visit two or three places in the northern part of the state before finally determining where to put the hatcheries.

I see by the Denver papers that F. C. Taylor is out in print again. I regret this, but since Mr. Taylor was the first person connected with the Luona to fly to the columns of a newspaper, I claim the right to reply to his last.

Mr. Taylor begins his letter by referring to

the reports which the original owners of the mine carried to him of its extent and So far as I am personally concerned, him nothing but what I believed to fact. And he did not take our statement it, for Mr. McCord, Mr. Berry and other men who held no interest in the proper gave him more glowing reports of it than owners did. Then he had reports from of his pet experts—Ridgely and Jacobs—such their reports placed the mine far beyond an,

pictured by us. These reports I shall give the public in due time.

His next statement is that he "went to the

mine at great expense and risk." Quite true,

particularly the expense part of the statement

"and got, in all, five sacks of ore."

Considering that the work performed ran away

from the lead and not to it, I am surprised

that he even got five sacks itself.

He then states that we ordered him to sell

stock at 50 cents per share to find some ore.

So far as I recollect, Mr. Taylor was either

the mover or the seconder of the resolution

that gave him that order. If not, I am quite

certain he gave it his hearty support.

But there was another resolution offered

which found no seconder, and of which Mr.

CAMPING OUT.

Investigating Affairs on Ruxton Creek.

No Especial Danger of Contaminating the Water.

The matter of allowing campers to pitch their tents above the water head of the city water works, on Ruxton creek, has attracted considerable attention of late. Letters have been received and printed by the GAZETTE upon this subject, various comments and complaints have been made. The question being one of considerable public interest, an investigation of the matter was resolved upon.

Yesterday afternoon a reporter of the GAZETTE rode over to Manitou to investigate the present state of affairs in Engleman's canon and Ruxton's creek. The question as to the cleanliness and neatness of the campers was one that the reporter desired to investigate, and another was the proximity of the tents to the streams. A ride past the Iron Ut spring and up to the head of the canon, developed the fact that none of the tents were on the bank of the creek but that all were well removed. An inspection of the premises was made in such a manner as not to give offense and resulted in the conviction upon the part of the reporter that cleanliness and neatness prevailed.

It appears that the lands upon which the tents are pitched are leased by the Hon. C. W. Barker and are sub-leased by him to persons who desire to camp. The reporter was informed that Mr. Barker takes every precaution to secure desirable tenants, as it is to his interest to keep the waters of the creek pure, because his hotel is not very far removed from the head, and he would suffer most should the waters become contaminated.

Upon his return to Colorado Springs the reporter called upon Mayor France and interviewed him upon the question of the campers. The mayor said that he had investigated the matter personally and was convinced that there was little danger of contaminating the waters upon the part of the campers. They were all respectable people who had leased the land upon which their tents were pitched and all took the utmost pains to preserve the greatest neatness. On the other hand there was a source of pollution in the many picnic parties which visited the head of the canon. Horses were hitched on the edge of the stream and fragments of food and empty cans were tossed into the water.

The mayor said that an officer would visit the canon every day and see that the waters were kept pure. In conclusion, the mayor remarked that before many years the pines of the water works would be extended a half a mile or more up the canon above any accessible camping places and this danger of further contamination would be done away with.

MANITOU.

How Colorado's Spa Impressed a Visitor.

In the GAZETTE of yesterday we gave some extracts from the editorial correspondence of the Wisconsin State Journal concerning Pueblo. To-day we quote, from another letter by the same writer some remarks concerning Manitou. After speaking in complimentary terms of Colorado Springs the writer turned his attention to Manitou, as follows: "This little hamlet of invalids and tourists is situated on a spur of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, 80 miles southwest of Denver. Through express trains run out from Denver several times each day, the trip being made in somewhat over four hours over a splendidly equipped narrow-gauge road, with drawing-room coaches and all conceivable modern improvements. The Denver & Rio Grande is a model institution, the only narrow thing about it being the gauge; it is fast spreading out over Colorado like a great spider-web, already operating nearly one thousand miles of track, and pushing forward its numerous spurs and main lines with a rapidity and energy which bespeak a wealthy backing and an unbounded confidence in the resources of this mountainous commonwealth. Some of the engineering feats necessary to enable its trains to plunge through and over these great peaks and passes, are equal to anything known in North American railroading. With its rock-ballasted road-bed, splendid stone depots, model passenger and palace coaches, air brakes even on its freight trains, and throughout an order and precision of management not exceeded on any road in the country, the Denver & Rio Grande is no 'baby' institution, in spite of its narrow gauge, which in fact is a necessity, because of the engineering difficulties in the way of an exclusively mountain road."

"It is no wonder that Manitou is the most popular of Colorado summer resorts. Its location is certainly beautiful. The hills hem it in on every side, except the narrow view down the gulch, to where reposes Colorado Springs, 400 feet below. Looking up Ruxton Gulch, the mountains loom into mid-air, almost within reach; the foot of Cameron's Cone is reached, within less than a mile; and the panoramas of the spurs are capped by the lofty Pike's Peak itself, to reach which one has but to follow the trail which starts out from the very village street and winds up, over and around the great mountain in the foreground, which are but the steps to the unseen plateaus behind—still beyond which, is the dreary but majestic summit, twelve miles away."

"I first saw Manitou by moonlight. I never could have imagined a scene so wild, so strangely sublime. No painter's canvas could do justice, for even a mild attempt would have been regarded as the product of a distorted vision; if brush fails, it were useless to attempt a pen picture. But to have seen it, to have watched the full, round moon first peer over the edge of the eastern mountain slope; the village, in its deep gulch, as dark as pitch, with only the twinkle of the

hotel and cottage lights, and the smouldering fires of the upland campers, to me gloom heavier, by comparison; the roar and the roar of the little mountain drowning all other sounds and as the supremacy of nature; to have seen the ridges streaked with the mystic light, then the tree-tops, till at last the orb clear in the heavens, and the shadows chased each other along the hillsides, indeed worth coming from Wisconsin to experience. The lights and shades Rembrandtish in their intensity. The ains were grander and larger than by night; the gulches were black and forbidding in their streaking up along the mountain sides; the great peak loomed up 8,000 feet above us, away beyond and over its satellites; and, bathed in a halo of cold light, its everlasting snow-banks gleamed till you felt the shivers down back, and an evening zephyr, whirling down upon the hotel porch, sent you in for an overcoat."

MANITOU STONE.

What Scientific Men Think of Its Valuable Properties.

The county commissioners of Arapahoe county seems to have a great deal of trouble in deciding upon the kind of stone to be used in the new court house. The Denver News, of yesterday, had an exhaustive editorial upon the subject which seems to favor Manitou stone. Assayer Burlingame and the state school of mines, have made a report which appears in the Golden Globe. The report is as follows:

"Sandstones are not so expensive as granites, are nearly as easily quarried as limestone, retain their natural color and withstand frost and fire better, and have at least as much solidity. In a country like Colorado, where the carboniferous, cretaceous and tertiary sandstones are extensively developed, there is a great variety and a wide range for choice. There are sandstone beds near Fort Collins, Coal creek, Canon city, Morrison, Manitou and other places. Of the Coal creek, Fort Collins and Manitou stones chemical analyses have been made by Prof. Milton Moss, and of the Canon city stone (Brantford quarry) by E. E. Burlingame. The Canon city, Morrison and Manitou stone have been tested at the Rio Grande shops by hydraulic pressure.

For the tests in the Rio Grande shops, made January 28, 1881, cubes of eight inches were used, and the weight necessary for crushing was noted in tons. The results, reduced to pounds per square inch, are as follows: Canon City stone (Brantford quarry) pulverized at 1,400 pounds per square inch—Morrison stone pulverized at 1,900, and Manitou stone crushed to pieces, not pulverized, at 2,340 pounds.

The amount of hygroscopic moisture in the stones of Coal creek, Fort Collins and Manitou, analyzed by Prof. Milton Moss and determined by drying at a temperature of 150 degrees centigrade, is very slight—not more than about three-tenths of one per cent.

The analysis shows that the Coal creek stone contains too much soda and potash. These, upon exposure to the atmosphere and rains, would gradually cause the disintegration of the stone. This stone is also very friable.

The Canon City stone contains too little cement, more than 88 per cent being sand particles. This stone is friable and not very strong, as the tests in the Rio Grande shops show.

The Fort Collins stone has more cement than the Coal creek, mostly of an argillaceous character. It effervesces with acids. So far as known no test has been made upon its power of resistance. It possesses a very uniform grain and color.

The Manitou stone, as may be seen from the analysis, has the most desirable proportion of a pure argillaceous cement to free sand particles. It gives a ringing sound under the hammer and is very fine grained, so much so that it can be used as an ornamental stone. It has the greatest solidity of the different sandstones tested in the Rio Grande shops. In this respect, as well as in many other particulars, it can compete with the best sandstones of Europe for building purposes.

This is a very flattering verdict, and one which will be received with pleasure by every citizen of Colorado Springs and Manitou. The News, editorially, comments on the report as follows: "The above, we believe, has all been approved and found correct so far as submitted to test in the progress of the court house. It behoves the commissioners, therefore, as careful guardians of the people's interest, to see that all defective material is rejected at once, and that all doubts are resolved in favor of the durability, beauty and true worth of the structure. We are sorry for the Brantford stone, but where sentiment and fact collide the former must expect to be badly tele-scoped."

Judging from the above it looks as though the Manitou stone stood a good chance to be adopted as the material for the court house in Denver. If it deserves such an adoption we hope it will secure it, and judging from the reports of experts, it fully deserves acceptance.

THE LUONA MINE.

What a Home Journal Says of its Prospects.

The Gothic Miner has a peculiar way of advancing the interests of its mines. However

as the GAZETTE has been accused of printing prejudiced statements we reproduce the following from the Miner with pleasure: "It is useless to call the Luona a mine. It is nothing more than a prospect and all the fair showings of the present work will, without development, keep it only a prospect. That the vein is there and in sight, notwithstanding the assertion of judges fully as competent as the Miner and to whom we now give the credit of their statement we thoroughly believe. The amount of high grade pay mineral actually in sight below the 'horse' is not less than 100 tons. The cropings of the vein are continued in places above the 'horse' and correspond with the direction of that below. No Aladdin story will compare with the rich showing of this claim, and we predict that under development the Luona will soon be known as one of the wonders in the mineral world. What this development will be and how proceeded with we do not know at present. It is sufficient that we give our readers the doings of a property in which they have so great an interest, and we will chronicle faithfully its progress."

"I first saw Manitou by moonlight. I never could have imagined a scene so wild, so strangely sublime. No painter's canvas could do justice, for even a mild attempt would have been regarded as the product of a distorted vision; if brush fails, it were useless to attempt a pen picture. But to have seen it, to have watched the full, round moon first peer over the edge of the eastern mountain slope; the village, in its deep gulch, as dark as pitch, with only the twinkle of the

CAT

a shrub larger or more nutritious than a cactus, between the point of vision and the circling horizon—and you have a faint notion of Pittsburgh, while in Pueblo the spouting smoke from the smelters fails to intercept the darling rays of a July sun. Life in Pueblo must be a burden. The hour I staid there, was a torture. A sand-dune is a hill, on the Pueblo plain. Even irrigation, elsewhere having a magical effect on the dust-heaps of Colorado, fails when applied to this arid desert, sacred to alkali and cactus for ages past and to come.

"From Pueblo west, for a score of miles, the thick, muddy stream of the Arkansas rolls down in its deep clay basin, winding through the plain; occasionally skirted by a sickly willow bush, with many a dry gulch leading down from the outskirts of the plateau, north and south, and here and there an adobe hut—the settlers apparently living on cactus burrs, though troops of tow-haired children and yellow dogs swarm on these inhabited sandunes, and seem to grow up direct from the original dust, variable Adams in an alkaline paradise."

A Cat Discovered.

The San Juan Herald says: A short time since the McGraw brothers and Mr. Kelly were up on the north fork of Mineral creek, about five miles from Silverton, and doing some assessment work on a location, one of the men discovered an underground cave into which he explored to a depth of about fifteen feet, and standing on a bench of rock could look farther on to what seemed to be about 25 feet. Owing to the ominous appearance of the overhanging rock, and the gloomy darkness of the cave he did not venture to explore this newly discovered underground wonder. It is the intention of the party, however, to return better prepared for an exploration of the cave, and it is quite probable that this cave may prove to be equally as much a wonder and curiosity as are many others found in other sections of the state.

The cat began to show comatose symptoms when Dr. Storrs ordered that her tail be amputated. The tail of the cat was cut off with a scalpel and at once the patient appeared to be relieved. Hopes were entertained for puss's ultimate recovery.

After waiting for an hour or two the cat seemed to be losing strength. The physician in attendance decided that the amputation of the left ear would give relief. The left ear was accordingly amputated and puss at once manifested an improvement in her condition.

At a late hour last night the cat was doing well. We have no returns from the mouse.

LOCAL RACES.

Trials of Speed at Terry's Track Yesterday.

Races between horses owned by our local horsemen are becoming very frequent. A very interesting series of races took place at Terry's Driving Park yesterday afternoon, in which several well known local horses participated. The first race on the programme was a trotting race, in which the following horses were entered: Bob Taylor's "Spotwood," Mr. Briggs' "Wyoming Maid" and Ike Bacon's "Almond Forest." Wyoming Maid was the favorite in this race, as she had previously been an easy winner with the same horses in the race.

Spotwood displayed some surprising speed in the first two heats and won them both with comparative ease. This result was rather unexpected to those present, as Wyoming Maid was looked upon as the best horse of the two. In the third heat the Maid gained the lead from the start and passed under the wire an easy winner, with Spotwood second and Almond Forest third. The two following heats were easily credited to Wyoming Maid, thus giving her first money and the race.

Following the trotting race came a one-half mile running dash between Robinson's Joe and a roan horse whose owner requested that his name not be published. This test of speed was an exciting one for a short distance but the roan horse took the lead from the start and won the dash easily.

The plans for the north and south wings to Colorado college have been received and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

From present indications this will be one of the liveliest and most successful seasons that the Manitou hotels ever had.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

JOHN CALPELL,

(Successor to Helm & Campbell.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, opposite El Paso County Bank.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office: Hall's Building, on Tejon Street. 35 w tr

R. N. CLARK.

MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on mining questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., July 12, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and to file final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county, at the county seat, on Saturday, July 23, 1881, viz:

Alonzo Welty, Homestead entry No. 1105, for the sw 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1103, for the se 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1104, for the ne 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1102, for the nw 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1101, for the sw 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1100, for the ne 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1099, for the nw 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1101, for the se 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1102, for the nw 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1103, for the se 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1104, for the ne 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1105, for the nw 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1106, for the se 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1107, for the ne 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1108, for the nw 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1109, for the se 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1110, for the ne 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1111, for the nw 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1112, for the se 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1113, for the ne 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1114, for the nw 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1115, for the se 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1116, for the ne 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1117, for the nw 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1118, for the se 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1119, for the ne 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1120, for the nw 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1121, for the se 1/4 of sec. 17, tp 12, qr 40, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James Tomlinson, P. Faulkner, T. Marcott and Frank Welty, Homestead entry No. 1122, for the

STILL IMPROVING.

The President Passes a Comfortable Day.

How He Kills the Time in His Sick Chamber.

PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.
WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following telegram was sent to the consulting surgeons tonight by the attending surgeons:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 21, 5 p.m.—Since our telegram of yesterday the president has continued to do well. He passed a comfortable night. This morning a morsel of clothing about one-fourth of an inch square came away spontaneously with the pus from the deeper part of the wound. It proves, on examination, to consist chiefly of cotton fibers with a few woolen fibers. The medication was continued without change. At 8:30 a.m. his pulse was 88; temperature 98.4; respiration 19. At 1 p.m. his pulse was 92; temperature 98.4; respiration 19.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 21, 7 p.m.—The president has had another good day; at 1 p.m. his pulse was 92; temperature 98.4; respiration 19. At 7 p.m. pulse 96; temperature 99.6; respiration 19.

EVANING BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 21, 11:30 p.m.—The slight change which has taken place in the president's condition since the last official bulletin has been in the direction of further improvement. He has passed a comfortable day and taken a little solid food again this afternoon in the shape of boiled chicken and has gained in strength. The afternoon fever has subsided and at this hour the president is quietly sleeping.

THE LATEST BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 22, 1:15 a.m.—The president seems to rest so very peacefully in his sleep during the past three or four nights that we cannot but believe he is steadily improving. Attending physicians are growing more hopeful every day. At this hour the president continues to sleep quietly. The indications are that he is not in much pain, there being no signs of fever.

POSTING THE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Herald Washington special says the president hears now the greater part of the daily papers read; that is all of the things likely to interest him. Baker, Mrs. Garfield and Col. Rockwell read to him. Besides the colonel is beginning to read the telegrams and letters which were received at the time of the shooting. Inquiring messages and sympathizing letters from his personal friends, have been read to him. In these of course he is deeply interested, but from his near friends all this might have been expected, so when he hears messages and letters from every portion of the Union and from men of different political opinions all showing the same solicitude as to his condition, he is deeply impressed. He says it is more than he could expect. Of the illustrated papers it is said he laughed over them. Wood cuts are rarely true likenesses and one which depicted the president on his bed of suffering seems to interest him a good deal. Altogether, he enjoyed looking at them exceedingly. He relished also, a few words of print that he was enabled to read. They all think it would be a good idea to have each of the doctors' names noted on the figures in these pictures, so that the average mind would not be confused. The president recognized Dr. Bliss quickly, as his features are more striking than others. His picture is good. Altogether, the sick room was pretty bright to-day.

STEADILY GROWING BETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The president had another good day, and is doing very well to-night. Dr. Reburn told a reporter to-night that he had just examined the president and he was getting along finely. The discharge of pieces of cloth shows that the wound is drained out to the bottom. The wound continues to heal nicely inside. Dr. Reburn said it was impossible to say just when the president would be able to take a sea voyage, but the surgeons hoped to get him aboard ship soon, and if the present rate of progress continues he will probably start in three or four weeks.

WATCHING THE WORKMEN.

While the other occupants of the White House were enjoying themselves driving this afternoon, the president was not entirely without sources of amusement. He has been much interested in watching the men on the summit of two hundred feet of the Washington monument putting twenty feet of iron shoring to support the elevator. He can see them distinctly from his bed and he wondered whether it was as cool up there as it was in this room. The grass on the lawn below his window was cut yesterday. A portion of it was cut by a one-horse lawn mower, which made considerable noise, and so the rest up to fifty yards of his windows was cut with a scythe.

THAT SEA VOYAGE.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Tribune's Washington special says the president, although he sleeps very well, is still given hypodermic injection of morphine, and they are said to be increased on account of pains in the legs and feet, which have not disappeared. It appears that the reports as to a great trip on the Tidewater have originated largely in the fact that the physicians have been willing to humor the patient, who is extremely anxious to get out of that sick chamber but there is now no serious intention of taking a long journey or any other journey at any specified time, nor will there be until it is absolutely safe for the president to move. By that time he may be able to control his own movements and won't be regulated by the physicians. One of his nurses to-night says it will not be safe to take him from the sick room until the wound is healed, and that will be a long time yet.

The nurse also says with arrangements that have now been made the president can be more comfortable where he is than he possibly can elsewhere, as the temperature of the climate has been overcome by artificial

refrigeration. There only lacks vitality in the air and it is to be said also that the sanitary conditions of the White house are bad.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Democrats Planning to Break the Dead-Lock.

PLANS TO BREAK THE DEAD-LOCK.

ALBANY, July 21.—There is more activity at the hotels to-night than for several weeks. The halfbreeds and stalwarts are apparently greatly exercised. The stalwarts are demanding a caucus, intimating that they will even vote for the nomination of Lapham. The halfbreeds stand firm against the caucus. They say to hold a caucus now will be to admit that they are responsible for the existence of the dead-lock from the first and that it is only to put them in that position that the stalwarts are clamoring for a caucus. The stalwarts say they will claim that if the caucus had been held at the commencement of the contest an election would have taken place the next day. The democrats also are considerably exercised. They know they can break the deadlock by simply remaining away to allow the election of Lapham but they fear to do this as they will render themselves liable to the charge of having been bribed. Some think they ought to run that risk inasmuch as they think they are now being made tools by the stalwarts. They say that the stalwarts, while ostensibly demanding a caucus and basing their holding out on that ground, have therefore their real object preventing the return of Robertson from taking the New York collectorship. They say to accomplish this the stalwarts will stand out till the 31st of December next. The democrats are seriously considering whether they should not end the deadlock in the way stated above, and appeal to the people to sustain them and at the same time relieve them from any unjust suspicion.

CONKLIN'S POLITICAL PLANS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The Ledger's New York special correspondent learns from a well informed source that Senator Conkling has views as to the future as soon as the Albany contest is decided. It is understood that he will take a trip across the Atlantic with a view to rest and recuperate, and on his return in October he will make a journey through the Southern states, including in his programme the cotton international exposition at Atlanta, Georgia. His friends say he is solicitous about strengthening his political influence in that section and to that end will take the earliest opportunity to remove the unfavorable impression his stalwart speeches during the last year and specially during the presidential campaign are supposed to have made on the southern mind. The ex-senator clearly has not abandoned the expectation of one day being president of the United States, and if he has weakened his position at this end of the union he would seem to consider it sound policy to do what he can to strengthen himself elsewhere. It will be his aim to demonstrate to the southern mind that the stalwart policy meant the restoration of southern prosperity and southern influence within the legitimate meaning of those terms, and that the people who have been representing him as tools to either, were animated either by malice or personal hostility.

STAR ROUTE FRAUDS.

Straw Bonds Receiving an Investigation. PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The cases of the men arrested recently upon the charges of conspiring to defraud the government in letting star route mail contracts in Arizona have been taken up. Price, the defendant, said he did not know the contractor (Wiley) and had signed his bond at the request of McDevitt. He said he did own property in Clinton county on which he had become surety. He said he knew Ensign who had also become bondsman. He hoped there would be no trouble about the matter and that he had made a trade for the land in question. At this point Acting District Attorney Valentine produced certificates proving that the property claimed by Price to be worth \$85,000 had been sold for taxes for \$124 and not redeemed since. Ensign told the inspector he owned four improved city properties, but upon investigation it was shown that at the time of executing the bonds these properties were mortgaged beyond their assessed value.

Wiley, who was the principal of bidder seen last week by the inspector, and upon interrogation stated that Thomas A. McDevitt had some time since visited him and requested him to bid for six Star routes in Utah, promising at the same time that he would furnish sureties and obtain for Wiley an appointment as route agent. Wiley was not to be bothered with contracts and was to be held blameless in case of trouble. Four of these contracts were bid for by Wiley, and were awarded to him, but upon his failure to carry out their provisions they were raised some seven thousand dollars. All communications referring to contracts received by Wiley were turned over by him to McDevitt. When Inspector Barrett reported this statement to McDevitt, the latter said it was all right, but he acted in the matter to benefit Wiley, who was out of employment and who he thought could obtain work in this way. Wiley has not yet been arrested, although warrants have been out nearly a week. The total amount of surety entered on the four Star route bonds by Ensign and Price was \$40,000. The certificate of the Philadelphia postmaster which is signed by J. S. Blumgen, assistant postmaster, states that diligent and careful search has been made and in the opinion of the postmaster the sworn statement to be responsible made by Ensign and Price were correct.

Manipulating Central Arizona.

New York, July 21.—Central Arizona was forced down to 2%, with very heavy transaction. The manipulation of this stock is exciting much unfavorable comment. The stock report in a morning journal has the following: "We wish to ask the officers of Central Arizona a few pertinent questions. Perhaps they will consider them impertinent. Is it, or is it not a fact that you are now making arrangements to list your stock on the London Stock Exchange, and that you are working for the purpose of shaking out holders of stock? You may put the market price up without having to buy much stock, and that you will have high prices in New York to make your London deal on? We will be glad to publish your reply."

An Engineer Killed.

WHITE HALL, N.Y., July 21.—The night express from New York, over the Delaware and Hudson canal company's railroad, struck a rock near Dresden, and a portion of the train plunged into the lake. Engineer Chas. Casswell was instantly killed, and two passengers were severely injured. No passengers were hurt. The railroad was blocked for seven hours.

HOW "THE KID" DIED.

Circumstantial Account of His Shooting by Sheriff Garrett.

Garrett.

Some Particulars About "The Kid's" Life and Adventures.

The Las Vegas Gazette of the 19th instant contains the following circumstantial report of the killing of Billy "the Kid": "The last buckboard from Ft. Sumner brought news of the killing of the redoubtable Billy "the Kid." When this intelligence was noised abroad yesterday morning, there was intense excitement throughout Las Vegas. Many were inclined to doubt the truth of the report, but a half dozen business men and citizens produced letters from people resident in that country in support of the report. The statement that Pat Garrett had killed the young desperado went far towards confirming the report, for if anyone ever killed "the Kid" it was acknowledged that the nervy Sheriff of Lincoln county would be the man to gain his work on the young terror.

Late in the forenoon Pat Garrett and a number of men from the neighborhood of Summer arrived in the city. The tall, silent Garrett was the hero of the hour, and was lionized for the killing that was confirmed by the personal testimony of him who has forever rid the Pecos country and Lincoln county of the intrepid outlaw.

From an interview with Mr. Garrett, advances from our special correspondent, M. C. Groves, the mail contractor and other authentic sources we are able to give the Gazette readers a full story of the death of the desperado, who, while living under numerous aliases has been known the length and breadth of the country as "Billy the Kid."

Sheriff Garrett was written to by Mr. M. S. Brazil, who stated that Billy was in the neighborhood of Ft. Sumner. He immediately left Lincoln with two men, John W. Coe and Kit McKinney, to hunt down the outlaw. They arrived at Summer about midnight on Tuesday last.

After his arrest at Stinking Springs, he was confined in the Santa Fe jail for three months, till taken to Mesilla for trial for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Wm. Brady during the Lincoln county war. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged in Lincoln, May 13th, and was taken there under a strong guard. But he managed a week before the time appointed for the execution to in some way gain possession of Deputy Sheriff Bell's revolver and killed him. He then shot Bob Olinger, his other guard, "stood off" the whole town, and forced a man to harness a mule for him, and rode out of town. From that time till his death he had hidden about Ft. Sumner.

He was probably the best shot in the west, and he had an all-abiding faith in his Winchester and six-shooter. The territory is better for his death, and no more will be deprecated and lead others to commit depredations. His step-father resides in Silver City and he has a sister in Santa Fe, but he was bound to no one by ties however slight, and died as he has lived these past few years with his hand against everyone.

RESOLVED TO DIE.

Rather Than Slay the Ozar a Student Kills Himself.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Herald's Paris dispatches say that our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed to-night fresh particulars concerning the recent plot laid to assassinate the czar. M. Baronoff, chief of police, and received an anonymous letter stating that on the 14th of July the emperor of Russia was to be assassinated. The letter contained nothing more. Baronoff made inquiry in every direction, and ascertained that a young student had committed suicide under extraordinary circumstances. Having first run himself through with a sword without having injured a vital part, and then lodged a bullet from a revolver in his left temple, and then finding himself still alive fired again in the temple and in the gaping wound made by his sword. This determined suicide awakened M. Baronoff's suspicions. He found the man apparently dead, but in fact still breathing and in a swoon. Baronoff by the aid of doctors caused the student to come to his senses and to speak. The student declared that he had formed part of a secret society of twenty nihilists who had all sworn to kill the emperor. They had all drawn lots, and it had fallen to his lot to carry out the plan of assassination on the 14th of July. Nineteen dagers were suspended over his head and his brother nihilists swore to kill him if he should show the slightest hesitation, but notwithstanding this threat, his heart failed him and he resolved to die by his own hand. Before committing suicide he had written Baronoff with the conviction that one of his fellow conspirators would immediately take his place. The student lived till the 18th of July before breathing his last. He revealed the names of his brother nihilists, who have all been secured by the police.

The figure advanced to the boy with a hunting knife in his hand. Pat did not recognize the midnight visitor, who kept on advancing till he stood at Mr. Maxwell's bed-side and near by Garrett. He put his hand on the supposed sleeper to rouse him, and on Maxwell's rising up he asked, having noticed the strange figure, "who is that?"

The sheriff knew that voice instantly, but not then did he have any idea that the fellow whom he was after was so near by.

Receiving no answer to his query, Billy jumped away from the bed at the same time drawing his self-opening revolver. He had not got far from the bed when Garrett, who is always cool, no matter how trying the circumstances, rose up and fired. The shot struck "the Kid" in the heart and he fell on his back, a dead man.

Billy, who had been in hiding, had crept to Ft. Sumner that night. He had gone once to the house of Manuela Boyd, a woman with whom one of Billy's old comrades, Charlie Boyd, who was shot when "the Kid" was rounded up at Stinking Springs, had lived with for two or three years up to the time of his death. "the Kid" had been there frequently after making his escape from Lincoln, and on this fatal night had gone there very hungry. There was no meat in the house, and he had gone to Mr. Maxwell's to secure some fresh mutton. This explains why he should have appeared there at that unseasonable hour, and also explains how he happened to have the knife in his hand. Since his escape he had allowed his beard to grow and had attempted to disguise himself as a Mexican by darkening his skin by the use of some sort of root. When shot he was dressed for hot weather, in a white shirt, drawers and his stocking feet.

After all the miseries he has undergone, and his death by the closest of close calls, the desperado did not die with his boots on.

An inquest was held the next day, and as

he was known to all the country, there was no doubt that "the Kid" was really dead. The foreman of the jury, in a timely communication to the Gazette, says: "This news is true, for I was foreman of the jury of inquest and know it was 'the Kid's' body that we examined."

He was buried just outside the gate of the cemetery in Summer and a plain head board marks his grave, bearing only the words: "Billy the Kid."

The brave man who has put out of the world this fugitive from justice, cattle thief and murderer, is deserving of great praise, and recognition in a material way for his daring. Numerous times has the daring officer taken his life in his hands and gone forth campaigning against "the Kid" and his band. He led the party who rounded up the desperados at Stinking Springs on the 22nd of December last. This implacable pursuer of the fellow who has terrorized the stockmen to the east and south of us in killing him has won the gratitude of the people of the entire Territory.

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The brave man who has put out of the world this fugitive from justice, cattle thief and murderer, is deserving

WEEKLY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

DEAN STANLEY.

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley was born in Alderley, Cheshire, England, in 1815. He was at Rugby the favorite student of Dr. Arnold. He made some return for this affection later by publishing two volumes on the life and correspondence of his old teacher. This book has passed through several editions and been translated into several foreign languages, and may now be considered an English classic. His school and college days gave ample promise of the prominence he was to have as a scholar. In 1834 he gained a scholarship at Balliol College. He also took the Newdegate prize for his English poem, "The Gypsies," the Ireland scholarship and a first class in classics. He graduated in 1838, and was fellow-tutor for twelve years after. During this time, he was preaching and identified himself with the liberal party. He prepared his life of Dr. Arnold during the period and published some sermons. In 1851 he was appointed canon of Canterbury. From 1856 to 1864 he was regius professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford. His lectures then delivered on the Eastern and Jewish church are still considered standard authorities on these subjects.

In 1864 he was appointed dean of Westminster, and here his great life work began as the leader of the broad church party in England. His sympathies had heretofore been with this party, but he had not before the commanding influence of his new position to aid him. Our dispatches give in his last words the purpose of his life at Westminster. He showed his catholic spirit by inviting eminent preachers of all denominations to preach in Westminster. Max Muller there delivered his celebrated missionary sermon. His own preaching here was liberal and Catholic. He cared more to make Englishmen Christians than churchmen. This led to some disagreeable controversies but Dean Stanley had to great a degree the confidence of his queen and the English people to be easily overthrown. His visit to America in 1879 will be remembered. The receptions tendered him by the different denominations were a grand tribute to his liberal ministry in England.

He was a ripe, accurate and candid scholar. He never was afraid of the truth and was among the first to recognize the value of the work of scientists for religion. As a man he was generous, sympathetic and true. England has no scholar now known to the world who can fill the large place he has occupied in the religious world for twenty years.

Times on Wednesday had an execrable fit of Mrs. Garfield. It is about time daily newspapers to go out of this pitiability. Mrs. Garfield looks like the police woman who appears in the Police

Senator Conkling should form a coalition with the democracy to elect a senator, it will not surprise any one. He has already formed one coalition of stalwarts and intends to put off the election and adjourn legislature.

The Utes are likely to go peacefully and so. This is very, very sad for sons of statesmen, who longed for a bloody war.

can now reap no political capital from naked women, butchered children and dog houses.

The greatest local contest ever known in our will take place this fall. The coming total contest plays some part. Dave and his friends support Pilkington, while Sheriff Spangler and supporters for Hillman.

K. G. Cooper, the manager of the Republican, is suggested as the republican candidate for mayor. If he would take the post, Denver would be fortunate. He is a shrewd, business man, with a character to reproach.

The Leadville Democrat says that "Arapahos in the past and is now doing all she can to alienate the other counties.

is supplemented by the press and merchants of Denver in a very efficient way."

but what does the Democrat propose to do? Support Denver?

Says the Register-Call: "The only man ever attempted to play Conkling in Colorado simultaneously, unsuccessfully and effectively sat down upon." Who was this? It is too interesting in the leaves of history to remain purely impersonal Denver News.

It must be that the Register-Call alludes to Governor Routt in the convention of May 10, which elected Grant delegates to Chicago. Governor Routt sat in front, and in an emergency waved his shepherd's crook and the Grant delegation followed him like sheep.

The result of the silver conference appears

satisfactory to this country, but its conclusions are those of the bluestollists that opposed the original Bland bill. No country afford to have free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio which rates above its market value. If dealing commercial nations should agree coin at the ratio of one to fifteen and a half, there is no question that it would be stabilized. America could hurry this by dealing like France, to coin any more silver. This would reduce somewhat the price of silver, but would bring monometallic countries to terms and make silver far more valuable.

The Tribune now has a libel suit on its hands. Ex-Governor Evans thus answers the assaults on his character. Whether he will press the suit or not is still a question. If his word in the South Park and Denver Pacific roads is square and honest, there will be little difficulty in getting damages. There have always been, however, vague rumors about Mr. Evans' conduct in the construction of the Denver Pacific which have not been to his credit. If the suit is pressed the truth will come out. Various reasons are given for the Tribune's assault. The Denver News thinks it is because Mr. Hamill wants to get ex-Governor Evans and his family out of the senatorial race. Mr. Hamill it is claimed is seeking Mr. Rothaker. Another and more plausible one is that it is the result of a long continued fight between Governor Evans and Mr. Rothaker. The sharp tone of the articles in the Tribune certainly give to it a personal aspect. For over two years the Tribune under Mr. Rothaker's management has severely criticised Governor Evans' conduct of the South Park. When the sale to Jay Gould was effected last fall, the critics were very eager for thus selling out a Denver enterprise and placing the city at the mercy of Jay Gould. Governor Evans and his friends were much annoyed at this, and so expressed themselves. After the death of Robinson, Governor Evans bought from the estate the one-half interest he held, and proposed to even by turning out Mr. Rothaker. On account of some pooling complications Mr. Rothaker kept control of the Tribune, and now seems securely seated. His fight for the control of the Tribune engendered very bitter feelings, and Mr. Rothaker appears to be making the best of his opportunity for getting even with Governor Evans for trying to out-

them future, while this grand Empire of the South is marching with giant strides to fulfill its high destiny and to meet its marvelous possibilities, hence the seat of government should be settled in its midst; but words or word painting will not be sufficient; active, united, energetic action is required, and some one or more should take the initiative and call the people of the south together at some suitable place at an early day, and thus inaugurate a movement in a tangible way, that cannot fail of success.

"Will our friend of the Springs GAZETTE put the ball in motion?"

We will with pleasure aid in issuing such a call, but before that is done the south should be more stirred up on the subject. The papers from San Juan thus far have had little to say. But as they have always been for the south, they will not fail in this emergency. The early part of September will be soon enough for the convention.

Departed Glory, From the Denver Republican.

The Times refers to the Denver & New Orleans railroad as "a great enterprise which is destined to connect this city by a direct line with the great commercial port of New Orleans and the most fertile regions of Texas." Now, is such really the design of the road?

Is it to be and remain an independent line? It used to be the glory of the South Park that it was a Colorado railroad and an independent line. But that glory has departed.

ROUGH ON ROAD AGENTS.

Two More Killed—Robbery and Bloodshed Near the Black Range.

From the New Mexican.

The Black Range men have just had another little incident to break the monotony of initing talk, and give an interesting topic of conversation. Two more men were made to bite the dust in Socorro county on Thursday and there seems to be very little sympathy for them. Indeed there is very little reason why there should be as they were characters not very well calculated to advance the interests of the country or to heighten the morals of the community, besides which the piece of work which led to their taking off was a dirty one and should have been summarily punished, as it was. The story as near as the reporter could gather it from a man who came up from the scene yesterday afternoon is as follows: Some time ago there moved to Grafton, one of the towns which have sprung up in the range within the last six months, a Japanese, who by his good habits and behavior soon became respected and was looked upon as a useful member of the little community. He came to Grafton from Tombstone, where he had worked industriously and secured property. A day or two ago he started from Grafton with a two-horse team, intending to drive down into Arizona, but had not accomplished much of his journey when he was stopped by two men, armed to the teeth and of revolting appearance. The men proved to be what their appearance indicated, road agents, of the worst kind. They at once ordered the Japanese to get down and threatened to kill him. The poor fellow begged for mercy, but was told that he must die. They then demanded all the money he had and proceeded to search him. The victim readily gave up his pile and being unable to fight them, continued his protestations against their contemplated murder. He said that all he wanted was life. They might take his team, and tools and money, he had more property at Tombstone, but there was no good to be accomplished by killing him. His threats finally availed and the agents determined to spare his life. In order, however, to provide against further annoyance from him, they bound him to a tree and proceeded with the team, goods, and money. They headed for Engel, the railroad station, at which the stage line to Chloride now has its terminus. The robbers were quite friendly with everybody, and during their stay they had quite an interesting target practice with some Mexicans.

In the meantime the Japanese, after the expiration of several hours, succeeded in regaining his liberty, and instead of starting out in pursuit of the thieves, and his plunder, he hastened to give information of the affair to the authorities of Socorro county. The officers were quick to respond and a sheriff's posse was soon in the field. The officers secured, by some means, an idea as to the

program to be carried out by the road agents and accordingly secreted themselves along the road leading from Engel.

The agents, after enjoying themselves for a time, hitched up their team and started off. They had gotten only a short distance from Engel when they were fired upon from ambush by the posse. The lead poured in thick and fast and gave no chance whatever for defense or escape. Both men were killed instantly. One of them was literally riddled, and when examined was found to have been hit by a tear shot. The other had only one ball, which struck him behind the ear, and rendered further waste of lead upon him unnecessary. The team, goods, and most of the money of which they had deprived the Japanese, were recovered and returned to the owner. The names of the robbers are not known, or at least they have not been reported.

Robbery in the Black Range don't go. The last time there was stealing there the thieves got the worst of it, and here's another instance of the bad policy of setting at naught the Socorro county authorities.

SITTING BULL SURRENDERS.

He and Some of His Followers in Captivity.

ST. PAUL, July 20.—The Pioneer Press has the following speech from Fort Buford: Four p.m.: Sitting Bull and about 200 people arrived at exactly twelve o'clock to-day, and surrendered arms and passed to Major Brotherton. No speeches have yet been made as to the above article, as the News, like its predecessor, the Democrat, is in strict accord with the movement; but we do not rely for success so much upon the blunders of Denver as upon the superior claims of the south, its numerical strength and the good sense of the people of the state. If some suitable point south of the divide can be agreed upon, (and we know of no sufficient reason why this cannot be done) the place so selected will be the future capital of Colorado. The plan of a convention, which originated in this office, is the only method by which an agreement can be reached, and it is time some steps were taken to make such action certain. It would be a burning shame if petty local jealousies or any other cause should prevent a united effort upon this vital question; especially vital to the people of the south, and scarcely less so to the people of the entire state. This is a progressive state; our people are full of push and far-reaching energies, they demand a capital site not only for the present, but for all time, and while we would not detract one iota from the importance of Denver and the Colorado River, the location of the state, for they are important integrals of our grand young common-

WASHINGTON.

Garfield Still Improves.

Another Lunatic Caught.

Guiteau in His Prison Cell.

BULLETIN NO. 1.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20—1:30 P. M.—The president is passing a comfortable day and making steady progress toward convalescence. At this hour his pulse is 88 and temperature normal.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20—7 p. m.—The president has passed an excellent day. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 88, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At present his pulse is 98, temperature 98.6, respiration 18.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, RON'T REYBURN.

The following was sent by the attending surgeon to consulting surgeons this evening:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20, 7 p. m.—During the past twenty-four hours the president's progress has been uniform and satisfactory.

He had a good night and has expressed himself throughout the day as feeling comfortable.

At 8:30 a. m. his pulse was 86, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 88, temperature 98.4, respiration 18.

At 7 p. m. his pulse was 98, temperature 98, respiration 18.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, RON'T REYBURN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20, 11 p. m.—The president has improved steadily all day, and his condition to-night is in every way satisfactory. He has taken rather more than the usual amount of liquid refreshment, but has been allowed no solid food since morning. The story as near as the reporter could gather it from a man who came up from the scene yesterday afternoon is as follows: Some time ago there moved to Grafton, one of the towns which have sprung up in the range within the last six months, a Japanese, who by his good habits and behavior soon became respected and was looked upon as a useful member of the little community. He came to Grafton from Tombstone, where he had worked industriously and secured property. A day or two ago he started from Grafton with a two-horse team, intending to drive down into Arizona, but had not accomplished much of his journey when he was stopped by two men, armed to the teeth and of revolting appearance. The men proved to be what their appearance indicated, road agents, of the worst kind. They at once ordered the Japanese to get down and threatened to kill him. The poor fellow begged for mercy, but was told that he must die. They then demanded all the money he had and proceeded to search him. The victim readily gave up his pile and being unable to fight them, continued his protestations against their contemplated murder. He said that all he wanted was life. They might take his team, and tools and money, he had more property at Tombstone, but there was no good to be accomplished by killing him. His threats finally availed and the agents determined to spare his life. In order, however, to provide against further annoyance from him, they bound him to a tree and proceeded with the team, goods, and money. They headed for Engel, the railroad station, at which the stage line to Chloride now has its terminus. The robbers were quite friendly with everybody, and during their stay they had quite an interesting target practice with some Mexicans.

In the meantime the Japanese, after the expiration of several hours, succeeded in regaining his liberty, and instead of starting out in pursuit of the thieves, and his plunder, he hastened to give information of the affair to the authorities of Socorro county. The officers were quick to respond and a sheriff's posse was soon in the field. The officers secured, by some means, an idea as to the

program to be carried out by the road agents and accordingly secreted themselves along the road leading from Engel.

The agents, after enjoying themselves for a time, hitched up their team and started off. They had gotten only a short distance from Engel when they were fired upon from ambush by the posse. The lead poured in thick and fast and gave no chance whatever for defense or escape. Both men were killed instantly. One of them was literally riddled, and when examined was found to have been hit by a tear shot. The other had only one ball, which struck him behind the ear, and rendered further waste of lead upon him unnecessary. The team, goods, and most of the money of which they had deprived the Japanese, were recovered and returned to the owner. The names of the robbers are not known, or at least they have not been reported.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—Prison fare and discipline have taken much of the starch out of Guiteau, and have even had a willed effect upon hisordinate vanity. When first confined he made frequent complaints of his treatment. He regarded himself as an important personage, a prisoner of state, and demanded better care and treatment than was bestowed on his fellow prisoners whom he designated common felons. He protested against being put on a level with other prisoners and said he was a gentleman accustomed to having the best fare. His demands were often made in an insulting manner and were usually ignored. He consumes every scrap of paper that he can get, writing about himself. He has not ceased to complain and demand better treatment but his manner is changed and he is more subdued and apparently begins to realize that others don't regard his crime in the light that he does. The other day he complained that he did not get coffee enough. The warden allowed him two cups at a meal, while other prisoners get only one. This revived his spirit of self-importance and he forthwith put on airs again. Then his extra allowance of coffee was cut off, whereupon he wrote a lengthy letter to the warden couched in offensive language, saying that he was not fit to have charge of a man of such importance. The warden paid no attention to the letter, and determined not to allow Guiteau another favor, but to confine him to the most rigorous prison treatment. The warden, his deputy, and the district attorney, and his assistant are the only persons who are permitted to exchange any words with the prisoner. When it is necessary for one of these officers to see Guiteau, he is brought into the warden's office, locked inside with the official and a guard stationed at the door. Guiteau has abandoned his foolishness; at first in jail he was careful with his toilet, but now comes into the ward-

and pants on with his pants rolled up and the last time he had nothing but pants. Cork hill's order to put him in solitary confinement and shut him off from sight of others has not been complied with as the jail has too many prisoners to admit of this besides the warden considers Guiteau's present mode of confinement about as solitary as can well be. Guiteau has no desire of escape as he knows the danger he would incur outside from popular indignation. He first heard the president was getting well from the talk of the guards. He anticipates a big sensational trial.

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A DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A Washington special says: He is certainly going to get well. That was a very confident declaration made by Dr. Bliss about sundown last evening. His physicians are not willing to put any such confident declaration in their bulletins and within 24 hours even, have said they could not safely predict that the wound would not terminate fatally. The doctors seem to have one language for public and another for private persons, but the confidence of the people in the recovery of the president which has existed for a week has not been shaken. The president sat up twenty minutes yesterday, and it was found the pain in his back had disappeared, but cutaneous, and some think suspicious, pains continue in his legs and feet. The reason why the word suspicious is attached to these pains by some of the physicians, is that there is a remote fear that the president after his recovery may be weak in his legs. He seems himself apprehensive of that, as he has frequently asked his attendants what they thought about it, and has expressed an earnest wish to be able to stand up to see whether or not his legs would still remain his servants. The following was sent by the attending surgeon to consulting surgeons this evening:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20, 7 p. m.—The president has passed an excellent day. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 88, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At present his pulse is 98, temperature 98.6, respiration 18.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, RON'T REYBURN.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

Senator Miller of New York.

It is better in Tucson any way.

The Conkling men are now demoralized.

That southern convention is worrying the Denver people awfully.

Dewey and Miller would make a strong senatorial representation for New York.

Tucson blankets are sufficient covering for this weather. Everybody should use them.

Local politicians will hereafter not try to wage a war with President Garfield or patronage.

One paper calls attention to the fact that we all, north and south, say "our president" and not "the president."

The Denver Times should wake up. The other evening paper is stealing its thunder on the capital question.

Stalwartism as exemplified in the New York legislature is brought into disrepute. It don't mean party loyalty.

Denver is so excited about the capital question that she does not realize Pueblo is gradually taking away its trade.

Senatorial candidates will handle the capital question delicately. The south will have a memory good for fifteen months.

Mr. Miller is now within five votes of an election. If he continues to gain as heretofore he will be elected next Thursday.

Ex-Senator Conkling says his successor shall not be chosen before the adjournment. Is New York state owned by this gentleman?

Notwithstanding all that may be said about our hot weather, Colorado would be a very pleasant, cool, refreshing summer resort for Arizona.

Governor Colquitt of Georgia, is now considered the model governor. At the meeting of the legislature last week, he said he had nothing to communicate.

The stalwart effort in the New York legislature to secure the election of two democratic senators has been defeated, not by the "Old Guard," but in spite of it.

It will create a very favorable impression east to talk now about the necessity of double blankets on summer nights in Colorado. Don't give that information to anyone in Colorado however.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE says the Apalachee system has had no apologists or defenders since July 2. Who are the men that relied upon it previous to that date?

Senator Conkling and his crowd of 300.

The Leadville Democrat sees something to be thankful for in the attempted assassination of Garfield. It has virtually crushed the political element that existed by stirring up sectional strife.

Denver is awake to combinations. It should make one also if it has any friends. It might gain the help of Leadville on the ground that Leadville money is building her magnificent blocks, opera house and other magnificent improvements.

The grand jury has put off the consideration of the star route rascallities until next October. Meanwhile the republican national committee cannot afford to have the chief conspirator remain as one of its officers. The party makes itself accessory to these frauds by keeping such a man in office.

Mr. Eugene Field, who takes a position on the Tribune to-morrow, has the reputation of being the brightest paragrapher in the west. He must win his laurels before he can wear them here, however. Mr. Day of the Solid Muldoon is generally recognized as the brightest paragrapher in the state.

The Inter-Ocean suggests that Denver send out orators throughout the state to advocate the capital question. This is a capital suggestion. Our county commissioners will gladly give these orators our court house to show that El Paso should vote for Denver because of the liberal proportion of the state expenses paid by Arapahoe.

We gave yesterday a short biographical sketch of Senator Miller. He is comparatively unknown outside of New York. But he is still young, being only 43 years of age, and has not been in politics long enough to have a national reputation. He must have decided ability and character to have been picked out of the long list of candidates.

It is now generally understood that Secretary Blaine originated the term "stalwart" which has been borrowed by ex-Senator Conkling's friends. Secretary Blaine first used the term in the Maine state convention of 1877 when in the name of the "stalwart republicans of Maine" he protested against the southern conciliatory policy of President Hayes.

It now looks as though the Denver board of commerce will make a grand struggle for the capital. This will be better for Pueblo than to have the capital as it will divert Denver merchants from the more important question of controlling trade and aid Pueblo materially in their effort to surpass Denver as a commercial point. Pueblo with her push and fanfaredness is a fair antagonist to its larger and stronger rival.

The Pueblo Chieftain urges that county printing should not go outside of the counties provided it can be done there. This is right. Experience has shown that local printing houses can give as good work at reasonable prices as outside parties have been doing it for. Culver, Page & Hoyne, among other foreign houses, has been doing a good deal of Colorado county work. When this firm had the monopoly it asked very high prices. We have known it to charge eight dollars a thousand for letter heads, which local printing offices would have done for six dollars. Lake, Arapahoe, El Paso, and many other counties are now patronizing home industries entirely. Other counties should follow their example.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion regarding the benefit the Denver & New Orleans road will be to Denver. Ex-Governor Evans as usual, has embarked in the enterprise as a philanthropic effort to benefit Denver. The following from the Tribune shows that the philanthropic feature is not generally appreciated:

There is much bitter feeling among the Denver stockholders of the Denver & New Orleans at the course which Ex-Governor Evans has taken concerning the road. He seems to be acting simply as a tail to Jay Gould's kite and in direct enmity to the city's interests. How our merchants could have expected anything else after their experience with Evans, it is difficult to understand. His record in the Denver Pacific and the South Park should have been regarded as sufficient. The injunction which Polonous gave to Leutes to "Put money in the purse" is the ruling motive of his life, and he was as certain to do it in the Denver & New Orleans transaction as he has been to do it in all others with which he has been connected. Arapahoe county owed him some very clear-cut grudges for the way in which he has treated it, and, through a series of philanthropy and a mock desire to advance its interests, filled his own pockets. His present plan is to make Pueblo, as nearly as his master, Jay Gould, can accomplish it, the distributing point of the state, and while this may be a very good thing for Pueblo, it is a very decidedly bad thing for Denver. The wonder is that any one who was ever connected with him took the risk of renewing the connection. The South Park deal was a successful one for the stockholders, but no part of its success was due to Evans. The road was purposed along in the first place by John W. Smith, and it only sold as it did because Jay Gould had a chance to make a million out of the transaction himself. The only thing which Evans did was to get Arapahoe to vote his company money and then to induce it to vote it again. His grand climax in selling out to Jay Gould was not calculated to help either Denver or Colorado. Under certain circumstances the Denver & New Orleans might have been made to pay, but there is no hope for it now. The intention seems to be to make it simply an instrument for Jay Gould's revenge at the expense of Colorado interests, and Evans is acting as his tool to bring this about. The desire is to send it into a country where it can get no business by reason of iron-clad contracts, and to build up Pueblo at the expense of Denver. The intention will fail. Neither Evans nor his master can do any more to injure to Denver than they have done already.

The events of the past two weeks have shown beyond cavil that this is a Christian nation. The most honest expression of public sentiment is always to be found in trying times like those we have just passed through. Every dispatch and act had a Christian coloring. Statesmen who possibly never pray asked Christians to pray for the president's recovery. The American people believe in the efficacy of prayer and in an over ruling Providence. The sneers of infidels were silent. The nation in its distress looked to God. It is evident that the people as a mass have not departed from the faith of their fathers. Without going into any discussion about the truth of the Christian religion, we must note its superiority in such a test over what science or falsely styled liberalism would put in its place. Grant even that the Christian faith is founded on error and illusion, still we must admit the nation was safer, happier, and more restful with it. The believer could exclaim with Charles Sumner speaking of the "certainty of equality" of rights, "If it is an error, it is an error which I love; if it is a fault, it is a fault which I shall be slow to renounce; if it is an illusion, it is an illusion which I pray may enwrap the world in its angelic arms." Had this been a nation of materialists, there could have been no hope, only cold, dogged despair. There would have been no higher, over-riding power to appeal to and rest on. Say what we may, the nation was thrilled and comforted by the words in the dispatch of Rockwell which were used by Garfield sixteen years ago in a similar crisis: "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives."

There is one subject the state press might agitate with profit, and that is the very poor service given it by the Western Union company. The dispatches do not come through promptly and it causes endless annoyance. We have been trying to present at a large expense a good market report to our readers. But it is impossible. Sometimes we don't get any reports and nearly every night only a partial one. There is no good reason why the company should not have the market reports all in during the earlier part of the evening. So far as we know Superintendent Armstrong is doing his best to supply the report but the number of wires is totally inadequate for the business. The Western Union cannot have much newspaper sympathy in its struggles, if it does not reform.

The Denver News says that Jefferson, Weld, Boulder and Clear Creek, among other counties, ought to vote for Denver as the capital. Why? Denver by sly ways took the capital from Jefferson. She fought Boulder's University bill, and after receiving her support on the apportionment bill basely deserted her. She cheated all the cattle counties in the assessment which should give her strength in Weld. Through the last legislature her representatives fought Clear Creek in every way. Surely these counties should support Denver. As to the rest, Arapahoe has always opposed them whenever her interests conflicted. The northern counties must have great love and devotion for Denver.

The Denver Republican takes up the Chieftain's uncalled for remarks on the press association as follows: "The Pueblo Chieftain did not have a representative present at the recent state editorial association meeting and hence designates it as a gathering of the small fry journalists at Denver," and says it "in no manner represented or reflected the newspaper talent of the state." Oh! why didn't Lambert come up?"

According to our dispatches of today, a quarter of a million of Germany's best mechanics and laborers are coming to this country. The protective system seems to be working elegantly there. It may be remarked that it is protection to a protection country. But if it is protection to the laboring classes, Germany's laborers should remain at home, as Germany has a more stringent protection system and hence the laborers should be better off there.

THE REVOLUTION.

The question of reform in the civil service has been generally and fully discussed in connection with the recent terrible experience. But it has been a one-sided discussion as the spoils system has had since the 2nd of July no apologist or defender. This shows a most remarkable change in public sentiment. During the last administration the leaders of the republican party in congress and in the states were in the main defenders of the spoils system and sneered at President Hayes' civil service reform measures. These men are now silent or frankly acknowledge their error. Such a change in public sentiment could only have been wrought by some terrible trial like that the country has just passed through. The advanced, clear-headed thinkers have for years seen the dangers of the spoils system and vainly endeavored to convince the country of it. Now this terrible act of the assassin has revealed this danger to the country, and it now loudly calls for reform. Few well balanced people believe that the attempted assassination was the result of any conspiracy, or that Guiteau had an accomplice in his crime. Still most people believe that the attempt would not have been made, had not the recent struggle at Albany taken place.

Since the inauguration of the spoils system the most arduous, constant and delicate duty of the president and his cabinet has been in disposing of patronage. This is not only burdensome to the executive department, but is injurious to the government. The consideration of an important question in finance or diplomacy should not be set aside or interfered with by the professional office-seeker. But it has been. The president has been compelled to use his greatest skill and tact and most of his time in the settlement of questions of patronage instead of giving his best energies to the more important questions of government. The same is equally true of the cabinet. Their efforts to secure reforms and efficiency in their departments have been considerably weakened by the attention they have been compelled to give to office seekers. This is too mean and disagreeable work for our rulers to be called on to perform. The most effectual remedy will be to make all appointments to office for life, removal only to be made on account of incompetency or dishonesty. This can easily be fixed by law. A law might also make appointments to all subordinate offices dependent on the results of an examination. This would take from such offices as the collector of the port of New York, all patronage, and thus make the office less valuable to politicians. Had there been such a law, the recent fight over the collectorship would not have been made. These reforms would be simple and effective, and it is to be hoped that popular sentiment will demand their embodiment in legislation this winter.

ALARMED AND FRIGHTENED.

The great metropolitan papers of Denver are all alarmed about the capital question, all of them having given considerable space recently to stir up the Denverites to the importance of the question. The News recommends that ballots be sent out. The Inter-Ocean thinks that orators should be sent, while the Republican urges that a mass meeting of the citizens be held. These are all excellent suggestions and should be acted upon immediately. None of them will do any hurt and it will make the campaign more lively. The capital will go south of the Divide anyway, but the victory will be all the more pleasant to have a respectable sort of an opposition. It is daily becoming more evident that the south has only to agree on a city to have the capital and this the south will do. We urge southern papers to take up this question vigorously. We can no longer be outvoted and snubbed.

But as we said above, we want to have Denver make a struggle, simply for the fun it will put into the canvass. We suggest that they are not putting forward all their strong arguments. There is the \$6,000 state appropriation lost winter to improve the capital grounds, which the state will lose, if the capital goes elsewhere. It is true that other cities were willing to give the grounds and improve them without charge to the state. But the fact remains that Denver wanted the capital badly enough to generously expend the \$6,000 on the capital grounds at the state's expense, and this money will be lost if the capital goes elsewhere. Again Denver secured the passage of a bill by which the best and most valuable school lands in the state shall be sold at a nominal figure, so that Denver may have a beautiful park. If the capital is not located at Denver, the state will not enjoy this park provided at the expense of the state school fund. We might also suggest other arguments, such as Arapahoe's generosity in allowing other counties to contribute more than their share to the state's expenses, also the disinterested manner in which the entire senatorial delegation strove to secure such legislation as would have paralyzed the Denver & Rio Grande and other local railroad corporations in their efforts to give railroad communications in various parts of the state. But we will not crowd these suggestions.

BALANCE OF POWER.

The Denver Press, in an article on the location of the capital, gives some figures which show that Denver has no easy struggle to get the capital. It says:

Having presented in a former number of the Press the law governing the permanent establishment of the capital, we advance with arguments to show the danger that menaces its defeat for Denver in the absence of active steps for its retention. Taking the gubernatorial vote of last autumn as a basis of the popular vote of the state, we find that of the total votes cast, 53,420. Now it requires a majority of all these votes—an excess of 26,70— to insure its location at Denver or elsewhere. An analysis of the vote which naturally belongs to Denver will give some idea of her strength. These are embraced from territorial co-operation and easy access in the counties of Arapahoe, Jefferson, Douglas, Clear Creek, Summit, Gilpin, Boulder, Weld and Larimer and a portion of Park. Here are the totals of the voting population named: Arapahoe, 7,980; Jefferson, 1,684; Douglas, 612; Clear Creek, 2,601; Summit, 2,647; Gilpin, 2,085; Boulder, 2,413; Weld, 1,621; Larimer, 1,922. Park county gives 1,022. Now

about every vote be cast in the counties named for Denver, she would still be in the minority of 4,344. The county of Boulder has grievances against Denver which she would take pleasure in settling no doubt, by voting for another city. It would therefore be fair to deduct one-half her vote, which would leave Denver in the majority of 4,460 votes. Lake county gives 8,102 votes, an excess of 228 over Arapahoe.

There will be scattering votes in the western part of the state for Denver, but it is fair to presume the great body of the vote will go to Pueblo. The contest will largely hinge on Lake county, and should Leadville come into the race, but little could be expected from that quarter. Should Lake, El Paso and Pueblo combine, as matters now stand, Denver would be defeated. The Denver & Rio Grande and South Park railroad companies, have it in their power to elect Pueblo, should they think proper to do so. The vote in Gunnison county by active effort, might be largely influenced by the county of Lake, and should Leadville come into the race, but little could be expected from that quarter. Should Lake, El Paso and Pueblo combine, as matters now stand, Denver would be defeated. The Denver & Rio Grande and South Park railroad companies, have it in their power to elect Pueblo, should they think proper to do so. 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B. W. EATLE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

More tourists are visiting Pike's Peak this season than ever before.

Manitou will enter a horse company at the state tournament, in August.

Manager Welch, of the Opera House, informs us that the Hazel Kirk company have written for dates in August.

Alderman Noble left yesterday afternoon on an extended visit east, where his family has been for some time past.

Mr. W. A. Turney of Marion, Ohio, is in the city on a visit to his son, Mr. G. W. Turney. He will make quite an extended visit.

Numerous cow boys have been in the city for several days past. They are rounding up cattle upon the plains in the immediate vicinity of the city.

We are requested to state that the horse which ran against the roan horse at Terry's track on Friday afternoon was not Robinson's Joe as reported in the GAZETTE.

The GAZETTE publishing company, as agents of the Allan Line Royal steamships, are requested to note that the steamship Peruvian's next departure from Boston will be July 28th at 11 a. m.

Mr. Hughes, of the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande, has been appointed to the responsible position of station agent for the road at Pueblo, and will leave for his new field of duty to-morrow.

Social dancing hops are now given at the various Manitou hotels nightly, excepting Sunday. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings they are given by the Manitou house, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings by the Beebe.

"We are fifty percent out," writes a ranchman to the Fairplay Flume, referring to the result of the round-up. "Whether they have died or been driven out of the country we do not know." Only about fifty cows and calves are known to be dead, and where the large remainder of the strays have gone to is a question that is hard to answer. This, of course, refers principally to the Tarryall round-up, but the most reliable reports indicate that something similar will be the case in the southeastern part of the park.

DISSATISFIED CAMPERS.

Another Letter From the Denizens of Engleman's Canon.

To the Editor of the Gazette:
ENGLEMAN'S CANON, MANITOU, July 14, 1881.—I wish, as one of the campers above the Iron Ute, to acknowledge publicly my obligations to Mr. A. (?) for his "explanation" which appeared in the GAZETTE of July 13th, and to endorse most cordially all he has said of the real cause of complaint about delinquency of the clear, cold water of Buxton Creek, in which all of us should rejoice so highly.

There are some mistaken notions, seemingly about camping and campers which may as well be alluded to while the subject is being agitated. I claim that because we are campers, voluntarily, for various reasons, it does not follow that we are vulgar, coarse, filthy in our personal habits, or that we are ill-bred or lacking in civil and polite behavior to all.

Some of us have left good homes in distant cities to spend the summer in this delightful spot. We have brought with us characteristics, our tastes, our habits, and our manners with us and we are carrying out our ideas of living in a simple, cleanly and healthful way; and to do this we must necessarily be very particular always, at all times, and in all places, to create, as far as possible, surroundings which shall help natural, hygienic and sanitary relations.

A slovenly, careless woman or man will be the same in every so nicely appointed home, and, of course, in camp; but camping does not necessarily make her or him untidy.

The inmates of our tent have been amazed and indignant at the impertinence of strangers —to us roaming over these hills—whether they come from Colorado Springs or elsewhere is not important—surely if they ever professed even the show of good manners it must have been considered by them a useless and inconvenient commodity, and consequently left at home.

While admitting that, to one entirely unaccustomed to camp life, there is a good deal of novelty, and professing ourselves perfectly willing and glad to afford any information and to show the interior arrangements of our tent whenever desired, politely by ladies or gentlemen to confer that favor, we do most strenuously object to having our private grounds invaded, our tents peered into and ourselves impertinently stared at as curiosities of Manitou without so much as a word, or civil bow even. It is a man's house, and castles in the air, and we do not consider it an intrusion.

A. C. T. C.

BOLD THIEVES.

With a Knife at Her Throat a Lady is Robbed.

Two Burglars Secure Their Booty in Colorado Springs.

One of the most audacious robberies in the history of crime was committed in the very heart of the business portion of Colorado Springs last Sunday evening. Two thieves enter Prewitt's block, on Tejon street, before 11 o'clock at night, sneak into a sleeping apartment and steal the rings off of a lady's fingers and a watch from under her pillow.

The facts in the case are as follows: Mrs. Hopkins, the wife of Mr. T. E. Hopkins, the photographer, had retired to her sleeping apartment adjoining the photograph rooms, in the Prewitt block, at about the hour of 9 o'clock. Mrs. Hopkins did not lock the door, as she expected Mr. Hopkins to return soon.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock Mrs. Hopkins was awakened by the sound of footsteps in her room, and before she had realized what was progressing she saw a man bending over her bed with a knife in his hand. The knife was pressed against her throat and she was commanded to tell where her money was. Half dead with terror, she replied that she had no money. The man then said, "You have rings on, I will take them," and so saying he coolly stripped a plain gold and a diamond ring from her fingers.

Mrs. Hopkins observed that there was another man in the room who was engaged in ransacking the bureau. He had placed a dark lantern on a table and by its light was able to see what was going on.

The ruffian, with his knife at her throat, demanded of her to tell whether she had any other jewelry. She replied that her gold watch was under the pillow. The thief was progressing as he bended over her bed with a knife in his hand. The knife was pressed against her throat and she was commanded to tell where her money was. Half dead with terror, she replied that she had no money. The man then said, "You have rings on, I will take them," and so saying he coolly stripped a plain gold and a diamond ring from her fingers.

The price of land and water combined averages twenty dollars per acre in the north, but there are thousands upon thousands of acres to be had at nominal prices in the south; and to these the coming farmers must go to lay the firm foundations of future prosperity for themselves, their posterity and the state.

South of Denver the main producing valleys are the Fontainebleau, Arkansas, Las Animas and Rio Grande. In these not so much progress has been made in turning their countless acres into cultivated fields and gardens; but attention of late has been attracted to this part of the state, and the next few years will see a rapid progress in the development of Southern Colorado, not only in agriculture but in horticulture.

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Never regret their purchasing the stock of this company. If the mineral is in the ground, in order to be successful we ought to be united, each director striving to save and enrich the stockholders. But while some of the owners are doing their best to injure the mine all right—sacrificing their mind and money to fit it—it is really too bad to be hampered and misrepresented as some us are at the present time.

Yours, &c.,
J. H. FLETCHER,
President Luona Co.,
Gothic, July 15, 1881.

REWARD OF MERIT.

Laking Up a Purse for the Man Who Killed the "Kid."

The man who shot "Billy the Kid" is likely to be handsomely rewarded for his marksmanship. The Las Vegas Optic says: "The people of Las Vegas are perhaps as appalled as any in the world, notwithstanding that they are all manner than dirt and as barbarous as—"

Robert E. Lee Litigation.

The Leadville Herald says that the suit in Denver just held of Mrs. M. S. Rogers vs. J. Y. Marshall and others, is quite a complicated one, and though a decision is not yet rendered, the evidence is all in and the arguments closed. The case in no way affects the title of the present owners of the Robert E. Leo mine, which is simply brought to recover damages against Marshall, Sigafus, Crowell, Howbert and others because of the purchase of the one-third interest in the mine, at one time owned by Mrs. Rogers, and which it is alleged in the complaint was bought from her for \$20,000,000, thousand dollars under full representation. The complaint states that J. Y. Marshall was the sole attorney for the plaintiff at the time and the other purchasers were partners in ownership. There are many points of law in the case and it is difficult to fully explain the matter, but it at least seems reasonable to suppose that after a person had made a free deal to an interest the courts cannot and will not award a further consideration than the amount at that time accepted. Because the mine afterwards turned out immensely valuable, is no just cause why greater compensation should be received. In regard to fraud or misrepresentation being made by such men as Irving Howbert, Ben Crowell or J. Y. Marshall, it seems at least very improbable to any one knowing the men. The value represented in the suit is about three-quarters of a million of dollars, and therefore is worth fighting for by both parties.

Ruby Camp MINES.

Progress Making on Several Good Claims.

The Elk Mountain Pilot of the 14th inst. published at Irwin, gives the following items of interest concerning mines in Ruby Camp owned by gentlemen in this city. The Pilot says: "The plans of Col. Geo. DeLeVigne, president of the Silver Mountain Mining company, for the development of the Ve nango mine, are arranged so that the mine will be opened by an adit following the vein in from the west end and a crosscut tunnel, opening the vein under the present workings at a depth of 100 feet, which will enable the company to work 100 men per day and furnish enough ore to run a 60-stamp mill. The ore at present depth averages 120 ounces silver per ton, some of it running over 1,000 ounces.

The Ruby Chief, under the able management of Charles DeFerchaug, is being placed in excellent shape to ship continuously. This mine is the oldest and one of the best in camp. Hoisting machinery is on the road in, and within a month their whistle will be heard regularly, and their output of choice ore will add materially to our daily yield. They have 8,000 tons in sight.

"Work on the shaft of the Forest Queen mine has been suspended at present owing to it being at a depth that it cannot be worked to an advantage without machinery, which is over one hundred and eighty feet. We understand that machinery is being shipped and will be in place on the mine some time this month. Work still progresses in the tunnel."

The Leadville Team.

The White River Ute Still the Cause of Grave Alarm.

From the Denver Republican.

Benjamin Lukeman, of Company H, Sixth United States Infantry, arrived in the city last night, on his way to White River agency. He procured a twenty-day furlough on July 4, and left for a visit to the east. But when he reached St. Louis he received a dispatch commanding his immediate return to his company. The orders were from General McCook, commanding at the Agency, who stated that an Indian uprising was imminent. General McKenzie was hotly pursuing the Pan-Utes, and it was expected they would seek refuge with the White River Utes, when they would probably join and stand fast. Lukeman stated a band of Dakota Indians, fully one hundred strong, had joined the White River Indians, a fact which causes the soldiers some foreboding.

In speaking of Meacham and his soldiers, he said he thought that should Meacham ever return to the agency, the soldiers would hang him without ceremony. At one time when Meacham was speaking in council, the soldiers hoisted him down and obliged him to stop talking.

Deputy Sheriff Tell is at Bijou Basin on important official business.

Sheriff Smith returned from a trip to Leadville on the owl train Sunday morning.

"Pointer Jim" is now being dieted on gunpowder and minced liver preparatory to the coming race with "Seldom."

A small fire was seen burning on Cheyenne mountain, Sunday afternoon, but all trace of it had disappeared yesterday.

Governor Pitkin spent Sunday with his family at the Manitou house and returned to Denver yesterday morning.

The W. C. T. C. meets regularly the first and third Tuesdays of every month in the parlor of the Congregational church at 6 p. m.

Those of the Manitou excursionists who visited Manitou on Sunday and were not provided with the meadow or country lunch, and the section of Union Colony (in 1870), or Colorado for the entertainment of the new town.

caused the construction of the first large canal to cover the plains proper, or uplands, running several miles back from the stream. This successful enterprise was followed by others of like corporate nature, and no large amount of English capital is being spent in the construction of canals covering from thirty thousand to seventy-five thousand acres of land. An immense impetus has been given to the agricultural development of the country by these companies, and the rapid increase of population keeps up a demand that the farmers are not able to supply, neither will they be for a number of years. Hence good prices will be the rule, while bad seasons are the exception, in the experience of farmers.

The agriculture of the state is confined to the valleys, of which we mention the principal: The Cache-la-Poudre, a valley, thirty-eight miles long, with an abundant supply of water; the Big and Little Thompson; the St. Vrain; Left Hand and Boulder, in Boulder county; Ristion, Clear Creek, and South Platte. These are the principal agricultural valleys in Northern Colorado, and here two-thirds of the grain and vegetables of the state are raised. Something like three-quarters of a million bushels of wheat, and about the same quantity of oats, barley, rye, corn and potatoes are raised.

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BILLY THE KID.

At Last the Bullet Finds its Billet.

New Mexico's Noted Outlaw Shot by a Sheriff.

LAS VEGAS, July 18.—The Gazette has positive information this morning from Fort Sumner of the death of "Billy the Kid." This noted desperado was killed at Fort Sumner on the Pecos river on the 14th by Pat Garrett, sheriff of Lincoln county.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 18.—County Sheriff Garrett arrived at Sumner on the eve of the 14th. Late in the night he went to Peter Maxwell's house and went in. Two men were left to guard the door. Garrett said to Peter, who was in bed, "I understand that 'Billy, the Kid' is here." Peter answered that he was. Garrett was standing at the foot of the bed and there was but little light in the room. Billy just then stepped into the room in his stocking feet; he had a six shooter in one hand and a knife in the other. He saw Garrett standing at the foot of the bed, and asked in Spanish, "Who is that?" Peter didn't answer, but managed to indicate to Garrett that the other person was the Kid, and jumped to the upper end of the bed.

Billy again asked "who's that?" and as he did so Garrett fired striking the Kid through the heart who fell back dead.

An inquest was immediately held and the dead man was fully identified as the noted desperado who struck terror to all the cattle men in the Pecos country. Billy had been roaming around the country in the neighborhood of Fort Stanton since he killed Deputy Sheriff Bell and Olinger in Lincoln and escaped early in May, a few days before he was sentenced to hang for the murder of Deputy Sheriff William H. Brady, of Lincoln county, during the war of the stockmen known as the Lincoln county war. He has been living since then on ranches near Fort Sumner. He has been recently going about disguised as a Mexican, so well painted as to deceive people who had known him. He was reported to have gathered a band of Texans and coming up to the Red River country to begin cattle stealing again. There is great joy among cattle men over his death. Garrett, who led the party that rounded up the Kid and band last December at Stinking Springs, is loudly praised.

The Kid was about 23. He was born in New York city, and has been passing several years under the name of Billy Bonney. His real name was McCarthy. He was buried at Fort Sumner.

From Tuesday's Daily.

FOR THE FIREMEN.

Notes of Interesting Matters at Home and Abroad.

The Nevada avenue track is going to be in splendid condition.

Chief Pixley, of the Colorado Springs Fire department, is the champion bowler of Colorado.

A patent automatic starter will be used at the coming tournament.

It looks as though the Pueblo department would not send any team to contest for honors this year.

Leadville will make an effort to have the next tournament held in that city.

It is said that the prospects are that thirty-two teams will be present at our tournament.

The Leadville Herald says that the Tabor and Humphreys are practicing daily, and from present indications will make a strong pull for first place.

Leadville will send two teams to the tournament. They will compete for both the plug and straightaway races, and will enter also for the foot race.

There is no doubt about the tournament being held in Colorado Springs. Funds will be raised before the day set for the contest.

Denver will probably enter four teams here, the Woodie Fishers, the Bates, Hooks 2, and the Tabor. Hooks 2 will compete for both the plug and straightaway races.

The Leadville Herald says: "Our teams have not yet run for their positions. The leadership of the Tabor lies between Messrs. Pollard, Campbell, Canavan and Havens, and of the Humphreys between Messrs. Hunter, Modell, Tibbets and Allen.

There will be eleven men in each team including the captain, they will run 700 feet in the plug race and 800 feet in the straightaway.

PLEASING PROGRESS.

Dedicating a Five Thousand Dollar Church at Silverton.

The following from the San Juan Herald, published at Silverton, Colorado, will prove interesting to many of our readers who are watching the progress of the Congregational church in that region, and who are personally acquainted with the pastor, the Rev. H. P. Roberts. The Herald says: "About

Senator Miller of New York.

Isla-buster in Tucson any way.

The Conkling men are now demoralized.

That southern convention is worrying the Denver people awfully.

Depey and Miller would make a strong senatorial representation for New York.

Tucson blankets are sufficient covering for this weather. Everybody should use them.

Local politicians will hereafter not try to wage a war with President Garfield on principle.

One paper calls attention to the fact that we all north and south, say "our president" and not "the president."

The Denver Times should wake up. The other editor's paper is stealing its thunder on the capital question.

Slavery was as exemplified in the New York legislature is brought into disrepute. It don't mean party loyalty.

Denver is so excited about the capital question that she does not realize Pueblo is gradually taking away its trade.

Senator candidates will handle the capital question delicately. The south will have a memory for five months.

Mr. Miller is now within five votes of an election. If he continues to gain as hereto fore he will be elected next Thursday.

Ex-Senator Conkling says his successor shall not be chosen before the adjournment. Is New York state owned by this gentleman?

Notwithstanding all that may be said about our hot weather, Colorado, resembling summer resort for Arizona.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, is now considered the model governor. At the meeting of the legislature last week, he said he had nothing to communicate.

The stalwart efforts in the New York legislature to secure the election of two democratic senators has been defeated, not by the "Old Guard," but in spite of it.

It will create a very favorable impression east to talk now about the necessity of double blankets on summer nights in Colorado. Don't give this information to anyone in Colorado however.

Colorado Springs GAZETTE says the spot where the last two apologists or defendants in the Kid's trial were held is the same spot where the last previous trial that ended at the previous trial that ended at the previous trial.

Senator Conkling and his crowd of SOA.

The Leadville Democrat sees something to be thankful for in the attempted assassination of Garfield. It virtually checked the political element that existed by stirring up sectional strife.

Denver is awake to combinations. It should make one as it has many friends. It might make help of Leadville on the ground that Leadville money is building her magnificent blocks, opera house and other magnificient improvements.

The grand jury has put off the consideration of the star route, resuscitated until next October. Meanwhile the republican national committee cannot afford to have the chief conspirator remain as one of its officers. The party makes itself accessory to these frauds by keeping such a man in office.

Mr. Eugene Field, who takes a position on the Tribune to-morrow, has the reputation of being the brightest paragrapher in the west. He must win his laurels before he can get here, however. Mr. Day of the Solid Muldoon is generally recognized as the brightest paragrapher in the state.

The Inter-Ocean suggests that Denver send out agents throughout the state to advocate the capital question. This is a capital suggestion. Our county commissioners will gladly give their support to our court house to show that El Paso should vote for Denver because of the liberal proportion of the state expense paid by Arapahoe.

We gave yesterday a short biographical sketch of Senator Miller. He is comparatively unknown outside of New York. But he is still young, being only 43 years of age, and has not been in politics long enough to have a national reputation. He must have decided ability and character to have been picked out of the long list of candidates.

It is now generally understood that Senator Blaine originated the term "stalwart" which he was born by ex-Senator Conkling's friends. Secretary Blaine first used the term in the Maine state convention of 1877 when in the name of the "stalwart Republicans of Maine" he protested against the southern conciliatory policy of President Hayes.

It now looks as though the Denver board of commerce will make a grand struggle for the capital. This will be better for Pueblo than to have the capital as it will divert Denver merchants from the more important quest of controlling trade and aid Pueblo in its effort to surpass Denver as a commercial point. Pueblo with her push and largeness is a fair antagonist to its larger and stronger rival.

The Pueblo Chieftain urges that county printing should not go outside of the county provided it can be done there. This is right. Experience has shown that local printing offices can give as good work as are reasonable prices as outside parties have been doing it for. Mr. H. R. Hoyle, among other foreign houses, has been doing a good deal of Colorado printing. When this firm had the money it asked for high prices. We have known it to charge six dollars a thousand for letter heads, which local printing offices would have done for six dollars. Mr. Arapahoe, Pueblo, and many other companies are now providing home industries entirely. Other companies should follow their example.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion regarding the benefit the Denver & New Orleans road will be to Denver. Ex-Governor Evans as usual, has embarked in the enterprise as a philanthropic effort to benefit Denver.

The following from the Tribune shows that the philanthropic feature is not generally agreed upon.

There is much bitter feeling among the Denver stockholders of the Denver & New Orleans road concerning the road. It seems to be acting to the best of my knowledge and in direct opposition to what you would have your merchants could have expected anything else.

The induction of Mr. T. C. Lockette to the railroad of the country has just passed through. The advanced clear-headed leaders have for years seen the dangers of the spoils system and openly acknowledged as much.

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THE REVOLUTION.

The question of reform in the first service

has been generally and fully discussed

in connection with the recent terrible

experience.

But it has been a one-sided discussion

as the spoils system has had since the end

of the Civil War.

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Mr. Miller is now within five votes of an election. If he continues to gain as heretofore he will be elected next Thursday.

Ex-Senator Conkling says his successor shall not be chosen before the adjournment. Is New York state owned by this gentleman?

Notwithstanding all that may be said about our hot weather, Colorado, would be a very pleasant, cool, refreshing summer resort for Arizona.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, is now considered the model governor. At the meeting of the legislature last week, he said he had nothing to communicate.

The stalwart effort in the New York legislature to secure the election of two democratic senators has been defeated, not by the "Old Guard," but in spite of it.

It will create a very favorable impression east to talk now about the necessity of double blankets on summer nights in Colorado. Don't give this information to anyone in Colorado however.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE says the spoils system has had no apologists or defenders since July 2. Who are the men that relied upon it previous to that date?

Senator Conkling and his crowd of 300.

The Leadville Democrat sees something to be thankful for in the attempted assassination of Garfield. It has virtually crushed the political element that existed by stirring up sectional strife.

Denver is awake to combinations. It should make one also if it has any friends. It might gain the help of Leadville on the ground that Leadville money is building her magnificent blocks, opera house and other magnificent improvements.

The grand jury has put off the consideration of the star route, rascals until next October. Meanwhile the republican national committee cannot afford to have the chief conspirator remain as one of its officers. The party makes itself accessory to these frauds by keeping such main office.

Mr. Eugene Field, who takes a position on the Tribune to-morrow, has the reputation of being the brightest paragrapher in the west. He must win his laurels before he can wear them here, however. Mr. Day of the Solid Muidon is generally recognized as the brightest paragrapher in the state.

The Inter-Ocean suggests that Denver send out orators throughout the state to advocate the capital question. This is a capital suggestion. Our county commissioners will gladly give these orators our court house to show that El Paso should vote for Denver because of the liberal proportion of the state expenses paid by Arapahoe.

We gave yesterday a short biographical sketch of Senator Miller. He is comparatively unknown outside of New York. But he is still young, being only 43 years of age, and has not been in politics long enough to have a national reputation. He must have decided ability and character to have been picked out of the long list of candidates.

It is now generally understood that Secretary Blaine originated the term "stalwart" which has been borrowed by ex-Senator Conkling's friends. Secretary Blaine first used the term in the Maine state convention of 1877 when in the name of the "stalwart republicans of Maine" he protested against the southern conciliatory policy of President Hayes.

It now looks as though the Denver board of commerce will make a grand struggle for the capital. This will be better for Pueblo than to have the capital as it will divert Denver merchants from the more important question of controlling trade and aid Pueblo materially in her effort to surpass Denver as a commercial point. Pueblo with her push and far-sightedness is a fair antagonist to its larger and stronger rival.

The Pueblo Chieftain urges that county printing should not go outside of the counties provided it can be done there. This is right. Experience has shown that local printing houses can give as good work at as reasonable prices as outside parties have been doing it for Culver, Page & Hoyne, among other foreign houses, has been doing a good deal of Colorado county work. When this firm had the monopoly it asked very high prices. We have known it to charge eight dollars a thousand for letter heads, which local printing offices would have done for six dollars. Lake, Arapahoe, El Paso, and many other counties are now patronizing home industries entirely. Other counties should follow their example.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion regarding the benefit the Denver & New Orleans road will be to Denver. Ex-Governor Evans as usual, has embarked in the enterprise as a philanthropic effort to benefit Denver. The following from the Tribune shows that the philanthropic feature is not generally appreciated:

There is much bitter feeling among the Denver stockholders of the Denver & New Orleans at the course which Ex-Governor Evans has taken concerning the road. He seems to be acting simply as a tail to Jay Gould's kite and in direct enemy to the city's interests. How our merchants could have expected anything else after their experience with Evans, it is difficult to understand. His record in the Denver Pacific and the South Park should have been regarded as sufficient. The injunction which Polonius gave to Laertes to "Put money in the purse" is the ruling motive of his life, and he was as certain to do it in the Denver & New Orleans transaction as he has been to do it in all others with which he has been connected. Arapahoe county owes him some very clear-cut grudges for the way in which he has so far, and through a practice of philanthropy and a mock desire to advance his interests, filled his own pockets. His present plan is to make Pueblo, as nearly as his master, Jay Gould, can accomplish it, the distributing point of the state, and while this may be a very good thing for Pueblo, it is a very decidedly bad thing for Denver. The wonder is that any one who was ever connected with him took the risk of renewing the connection. The South Park deal was a successful one for the stockholders, but no part of its success was due to Evans. The road was overhauled along the first place by John W. Smith, and it only sold so well because Jay Gould had a chance to make a million out of the transaction himself. The only thing which Evans did was to get Arapahoe to vote his company money and then to induce it to vote it away again. His grand climax in selling out to Jay Gould was not calculated to help either Denver or Colorado. Under certain circumstances the Denver & New Orleans might have been made to pay, but there is no hope for it now. The intention seems to be to make it simply an instrument for Jay Gould's revenge at the expense of Colorado interests, and Evans, in acting as his tool to bring this about. The desire is to send it into a country where it can get no business by reason of iron-clad contracts, and to build up Pueblo at the expense of Denver. The intention will fail. Neither Evans nor his master can do any more injur to Denver than they have done already.

The events of the past two weeks have shown beyond cavil that this is a Christian nation. The most honest expression of public sentiment is always to be found in trying times like those we have just passed through. Every dispatch and act had a Christian coloring. Statesmen who possibly never pray asked Christians to pray for the president's recovery. The American people believe in the efficacy of prayer and in an over ruling Providence. The snubs of infidels were silent. The nation in its distress looked to God. It is evident that the people as a mass have not departed from the faith of their fathers. Without going into any discussion about the truth of the Christian religion, we must note its superiority. In such a test over what science or falsely styled liberalism would put in its place. Grant even that the Christian faith is founded on error and illusion, still we must admit the nation was safer, happier, and more restful with it. The believer could exclaim with Charles Sumner speaking of the *Locality of equality* of rights, "If it is an error, it is an error which I love; if it is a fault, it is a fault which I shall be slow to renounce; if it is an illusion, it is an illusion which I pray may enwrap the world in its angelic arms." Had this been a nation of materialists, there could have been no hope, only cold, dogged despair. There would have been no higher, over-ruling power to appeal to and rest on. Say what we may, the nation was thrilled and comforted by the words in the dispatch of Rockwell which were used by Garfield sixteen years ago in a similar crisis: "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives."

There is one subject the state press might agitate with profit, and that is the very poor service given it by the Western Union company. The dispatches do not come through promptly and it causes endless annoyance. We have been trying to present at a large expense a good market report to our readers. But it is impossible. Sometimes we don't get any reports and nearly every night only a partial one. There is no good reason why the company should not have the market reports all in during the earlier part of the evening. So far as we know Superintendent Armstrong is doing his best to supply the report but the company will not give him the facilities. The number of wires is totally inadequate for the business. The Western Union cannot have much newspaper sympathy in its struggles, if it does not reform.

The Denver News says that Jefferson, Weld, Boulder and Clear Creek, among other counties, ought to vote for Denver as the capital. Why? Denver by sly ways took the capital from Jefferson. She fought Boulder's University bill, and after receiving her support on the apportionment bill basely deserted her. She cheated all the cattle counties in the assessment which should give her strength in Weld. Through the last legislature her representatives fought Clear Creek in every way. Surely these counties should support Denver. As to the rest, Arapahoe has always opposed them whenever her interests conflicted. The northern counties must have great love and devotion for Denver.

The Denver Republican takes up the Chieftain's uncalled for remarks on the press association as follows: "The Pueblo Chieftain did not have a representative present at the recent state editorial association meeting and hence designates it as a gathering of the small fry journalists at Denver," and says it "in no manner represented or reflected the real newspaper talent of the state." Oh! why didn't Lambart come up?"

According to our dispatches of to-day, a quarter of a million of Germany's best mechanics and laborers are coming to this country. The protective system seems to be working elegantly there. It may be remarked that they are coming to a protection country. But if it is protection that benefits the laboring classes, Germany's laborers should remain at home, as Germany has a more stringent protection system and hence the laborers should be better off there.

THE REVOLUTION.

The question of reform in the civil service has been generally and fully discussed in connection with the recent terrible experience. But it has been a one-sided discussion as the spoils system has had since the 2nd of July no apologist or defender. This shows a most remarkable change in public sentiment. During the last administration the leaders of the republican party in congress and in the states were in the main defenders of the spoils system and sneered at President Hayes' civil service reform measures. These men are now silent or frankly acknowledge their error. Such a change in public sentiment could only have been wrought by some terrible trial like that the country has just passed through. The advanced clear-headed thinkers have for years seen the dangers of the spoils system and vainly endeavored to convince the country of it. Now this terrible act of the assassin has revealed this danger to the country, and it now loudly calls for reform. Few well balanced people believe that the attempted assassination was the result of any conspiracy, or that Guiteau had an accomplice in his crime. Still most people believe that the attempt would not have been made, had not the recent struggle at Albany taken place.

Since the inauguration of the spoils system the most arduous, constant and delicate duty of the president and his cabinet has been in disposing of patronage. This is not only burdensome to the executive department, but is injurious to the government. The consideration of an important question in finance or diplomacy should not be set aside, or interfered with, by the professional office-seeker. But it has been. The president has been compelled to use his greatest skill and tact and most of his time in the settlement of questions of patronage instead of giving his best energies to the more important questions of government. The same is equally true of the cabinet. Their efforts to secure reforms and efficiency in their departments have been considerably weakened by the attention they have been compelled to give to office seekers. This is too mean and disagreeable work for our rulers to be called on to perform. The most effectual remedy will be to make all appointments to office for life; removal only to be made on account of incompetency or dishonesty. This can easily be fixed by law. A law might also make appointments to all subordinate offices dependent on the results of an examination. This would take from such offices as the collector of the port of New York, all patronage, and thus make the office less valuable to politicians. Had there been such a law, the recent fight over the collectorship would not have been made. These reforms would be simple and effective, and it is to be hoped that popular sentiment will demand their embodiment in legislation this winter.

ARMED AND FRIGHTENED.

The great metropolitan papers of Denver are all alarmed about the capital question, all of them having given considerable space recently to stir up the Denvers to the importance of the question. The News recommends that ballots be sent out. The Inter-Ocean thinks that orators should be sent while the Republican urged that a mass meeting of the citizens be held. These are all excellent suggestions and should be acted upon immediately. None of them will do any harm and it will make the campaign more lively. The capital will go south of the Divide anyway, but the victory will be all the more pleasant to have a respectable sort of an opposition. It is daily becoming more evident that the south has only to agree on one city to have the capital and this the south will do. We urge southern papers to take up this question vigorously. We can no longer be outvoted and snubbed.

But as we said above, we want to have Denver make a struggle, simply for the fun it will put into the canvass. We suggest that they are not putting forward all their strong arguments. There is the \$6,000 state appropriation last winter to improve the capitol grounds, which the state will lose, if the capital goes elsewhere. It is true that other cities were willing to give the grounds and improve them without charge to the state. But the fact remains that Denver wanted the capital badly enough to generously expend the \$5,000 on the capitol grounds at the state's expense, and this money will be lost if the capital goes elsewhere. Again Denver secured the passage of a bill by which the best and most valuable school lands in the state shall be sold at a nominal figure, so that Denver may have a beautiful park. If the capital is not located at Denver, the state will not enjoy this park provided at the expense of the state school fund. We might also suggest other arguments, such as Arapahoe's generosity in allowing other counties to contribute more than their share to the state's expenses, also the disinterested manner in which her entire senatorial delegation strove to secure such legislation as would have paralyzed the Denver & Rio Grande and other local railroad corporations in their efforts to give railroad communications in various parts of the state. But we will not crow these suggestions.

BALANCE OF POWER.

The Denver Press, in an article on the location of the capital, gives some figures which show that Denver has no easy struggle to get the capital. It says:

"Having presented in a former number of the Press the law governing the permanent establishment of the capital, we advance with arguments to show the danger that menaces its defense for Denver in the absence of active steps for its retention. Taking the gubernatorial vote of last autumn as a basis, the popular vote of the state, we find from original sources that aggregated 63,420. Now if requires a majority of these votes—an excess of 26,710—to insure its location at Denver or elsewhere. An analysis of the vote which naturally belongs to Denver will give some idea of her strength. These are embraced from territorial constituency and easy access."

"Instead of performing it, there has been delay and contest until now, with the upshot still undecided. The body has made up its mind to dissolve the party of the lot who forced upon the party the man who will attend another campaign and make the election of two democratic senators possible, ought to be recognized as a republican hereafter. It is the most disgraceful and caustic bolt in the party's history, and should be better off there."

About every vote, be cast in the counties named for Denver, she would still be in the minority of 4,244. The county of Boulder has grievances against Denver which she would take pleasure in settling no doubt, by voting for another city. It would therefore be fair to deduct one-half her vote, which would leave Denver in the negative 6,460 votes. Lake county gives 6,108 votes, an excess of 2,460 over Arapahoe.

There will be scattering votes in the southwestern part of the state for Denver, but it is fair to presume the great body of the vote will be given for Pueblo. The contest will largely hinge on Lake county, and should Weld come into the race, but little could be expected from that quarter. Should Lake, El Paso and Pueblo combine, as matters now stand, Denver would be defeated. The Denver & Rio Grande and South Park railroad companies, have it in their power to elect Pueblo, should they think proper to do so. The vote in Gunnison county for active effort, might be largely influenced by this city, but it will naturally gravitate to Pueblo in the absence of it. The advantages offered by this city, chiefly lie in its being the metropolis of the state, its railway facilities, and concentration of capital. But the popular mind may be largely influenced in favor of securing a geographical center for the selection of a permanent seat of government, and thus be prejudiced against Denver. Colorado Springs comes nearer to this city, chiefly lie in its being the metropolis of the state, its railway facilities, and concentration of capital. The chances for the election of Miller and Lapham seem to be improving. The following facts are from the congressional directory: Mr. Warner Miller was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1833, and is now 48 years of age. He graduated at Union college in 1856 and began to teach. On the breaking out of the rebellion he entered as a private in the Fifth New York cavalry. He rose to the rank of lieutenant. He served largely in the Shenandoah valley and was taken prisoner at Winchester. After the close of the war he devoted himself to business pursuits, in which he has been very successful. He began his political career in 1872, when he went as a delegate to the Philadelphia convention that nominated Grant for a second term. In 1875 and 1876 he served in the New York legislature. In 1878 he was elected to congress and again in 1880. He is a young man of great promise and ability.

Mr. Elbridge G. Lapham was born in Farmington, New York, in 1814. He was brought up on a farm. Later he attended the Canandaigua academy, where he was a classmate of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. He studied civil engineering and was employed on the Southern Michigan railroad. This business did not suit him and he turned his attention to law. He was admitted in 1844 and since then has practiced in Canandaigua county. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1844. In 1874 he was elected to congress and has been regularly re-elected since. He is now 67 years of age.

RECEIVED FROM PUBLISHERS AND CONDENSED FROM EXCHANGES.

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NEW YORK HAS A DAILY JEWISH NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED IN HEBREW.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., July

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
DAILY IN ADVANCE.
Annual.....\$10.00 Six Months.....\$4.00
Three Months.....\$2.50 One Month.....\$1.00
WEEKLY IN ADVANCE.
Annual.....\$2.00 Six Months.....\$1.00
Three Months.....\$0.50 One Month.....\$0.25

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JOB WORK.
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to those of any establishment west of
the Missouri river.

BOLD THIEVES.

With a Knife at Her Throat
a Lady is Robbed.

**Two Burglars Secure Their
Booty in Colorado
Springs.**

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the office in what way they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold others responsible for advertisements contained in the paper unless notice is thus given. All subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly are due on the 1st of each month.

Mr. Harry Fox, the well-known collector and editor of the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employee of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in no later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.

R. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily:

More tourists are visiting Pike's Peak this season than ever before.

Manitou will enter a horse company at the state tournament in August.

Manager Welch, of the Opera House, informs us that the Hazel Kirke company have written for dates in August.

Alderman Noble left yesterday afternoon on an extended visit east, where his family has been for some time past.

Mr. W. A. Turney of Marion, Ohio, is in the city on a visit to his son, Mr. G. W. Turney. He will make quite an extended visit.

Numerous cow boys have been in the city for several days past. They are rounding up cattle upon the plains in the immediate vicinity of the city.

We are requested to state that the horse which ran against the roan horse at Terry's track on Friday afternoon was not Bobbin's son Joe as reported in the GAZETTE.

The GAZETTE publishing company, as agents of the Allan Line Royal steamships, are requested to note that the steamship Peruvin's next departure from Boston will be July 28th, at 11 a. m.

Mr. Hughes, of the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande, has been appointed to the responsible position of station agent for the road at Pueblo, and will leave for his new field of duty to-morrow.

Social dancing hops are now given at the various Manitou hotels nightly, excepting Sunday. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings they are given by the Manitou house, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings by the Besbees.

"We are fifty per cent out," writes a ranchman to the Fairplay Tribune, referring to the result of the round-up. "Whether they have died or been driven out of the country we do not know." Only about fifty cows and calves are known to be dead, and where the large remainder of the strays have gone to is a question that is hard to answer. This of course, refers principally to the Tarryall round-up, but the most reliable reports indicate that something similar will be the case in the southeastern part of the park.

DISSATISFIED CAMPERS.

Another Letter From the Dissidents of Engleman's Canon.

To the Editor of the Gazette:
ENGLEMAN'S CANON, MANITOU, July 14, 1881—I wish, as one of the campers above the Iron Utie, to acknowledge publicly my obligations to Mr. A. (?) for his "Explanation" which appeared in the GAZETTE of July 13th, and to endorse most cordially all he has said of the real cause of complaint about delamination of the clear, cold water of Ruxton creek, which all do or should price so highly.

There are some mistaken notions, seemingly, about camping and campers which may as well be alluded to while the subject is being agitated. I claim that because we are campers, voluntarily, for various reasons, it does not follow that we are vulgar, coarse or filthy in our personal habits, or that we are ill-bred or lacking in civil and polite behavior to all.

Some of us have left good homes in distant cities to spend the summer in this delightful spot. We have brought our characteristics, our tastes, our habits and our manners with us and we are carrying out our ideas of living in a simple, cleanly and beautiful way; and to do this, we must of necessity be very particular always, at all times and in all places, to create, as far as possible, surroundings which shall help us in all hygienic and sanitary relations.

A slovenly, careless woman or man will be the same in ever so nicely appointed home, and, of course, in camp, but camping does not necessarily make her or him untidy.

The inmates of our tent have been amazed and indignant at the impertinence of strangers to us—roaming over these hills—whether they come from Colorado Springs or elsewhere is not important—surely if they ever professed even the show of good manners it must have been considered by them a useless and inconvenient commodity, and, consequently, left at home.

While admitting that, to one entirely unaccustomed to camp life, there is a good deal of novelty, and professing ourselves perfectly willing and glad to afford any information and to show the interest and arrangements of our tent whenever desired, politely or ladies or gentlemen to confer that favor, we do most strenuously object to having our private grounds invaded, our tents peered into and ourselves impertinently stared at as curiosities of Manitou without as much as a word, or civil bow, even though the particular subjects cast up by individuals were constructed covering only the meadow or bottom-lands. But the selection of Union or Colton (in 1870) or Colorado for the settlement of a new Iowa

caused the construction of the first large canal to cover the plains proper, or uplands, running several miles back from the stream. This successful enterprise was followed by others of like corporate nature, and no large amount of English capital is being spent in the construction of canals covering from thirty thousand to seventy-five thousand acres of land. An immense impetus has been given to the agricultural development of the country by these companies, and the rapid increase of population keeps up a demand that the farmers are not able to supply, neither will they be for a number of years. Hence, good prices will be the rule, while bad seasons are the exception in the experience of farmers.

The agriculture of the state is confined to the valleys, of which we mention the principal: The Cache-la-Poudre, a valley thirty-five miles long, with an abundant supply of water; the Big and Little Thompson, the St. Vrain, Left Hand and Boulder, in Boulder county; Ralston, Clear Creek, and South Platte. These are the principal agricultural valleys in Northern Colorado, and here two-thirds of the grain and vegetables of the state are raised. Something like three-quarters of million bushels of wheat, and about the same quantity of oats, barley, rye, corn and potatoes are raised.

South of Denver the main producing valleys are the Fontaine-que-Bouille, Arkansas, Las Animas and Rio Grande. In these not so much progress has been made in turning their countless acres into cultivated fields and gardens; but attention of late has been attracted to this part of the state, and the next few years will see a rapid progress in the development of Southern Colorado, not only in agriculture but in horticulture.

The price of land and water combined averages twenty dollars per acre in the north, but there are thousands upon thousands of acres to be had at nominal prices in the south; and to these the coming farmers must go to lay the firm foundations of future prosperity for themselves, their posterity and the state.

The facts in the case are as follows: Mrs. Hopkins, the wife of Mr. T. E. Hopkins, the photographer, had retired to her sleeping apartment adjoining the photograph rooms, in the Prewitt block, at about the hour of 9 o'clock. Mrs. Hopkins did not lock the door, as she expected Mr. Hopkins to return soon.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock Mrs. Hopkins was awakened by the sound of footsteps in her room, and before she had realized what was progressing she saw a man bending over her bed with a knife in his hand. The knife was pressed against her throat and she was commanded to tell where her money was. Half dead with terror, she replied that she had no money. The man then said, "You have rings on, I will take them," and so saying he coolly stripped a plain gold and diamond ring from her fingers.

Mrs. Hopkins observed that there was another man in the room who was engaged in ransacking the bureau. He had placed a dark lantern on a table and by its light she was able to see what was going on.

The ruffian, with his knife at her throat, demanded of her to tell whether she had any other jewelry. She replied that her gold watch was under the pillow. The fellow found the watch, and the man at the bureau having finished his labors, the two quickly took their leave. The value of the property taken was about \$300.

When recovered from her fright Mrs. Hopkins informed her husband of the robbery and the police were put in possession of the facts. The robbery is certainly one of the most audacious on record in this city and it is to be hoped that the villains will be arrested.

RUBY CAMP MINES.

Progress Making on Several Good Claims.

The Elk Mountain Pilot of the 14th inst. published at Irwin, gives the following items of interest concerning mines in Ruby Camp owned by gentlemen in this city. The Pilot says: "The plans of Col. Geo. DeLaVergne, president of the Silver Mountain Mining company, for the development of the Venango mine, are arranged so that the mine will be opened by an adit following the vein in from the west and a cross-cut tunnel tapping the vein under the present workings at a depth of 100 feet, which will enable the company to work 100 men per day and furnish enough ore to run a 60-stamp mill. The ore at present depth averages 120 ounces silver per ton, some of it running over 1,000 ounces."

The Ruby Chief, under the able management of Charles DeSaffray, is being placed in excellent shape to ship continuously. This mine is the oldest and one of the best in the camp. Hoisting machinery is on the road in, and within a month their whistle will be heard regularly, and their output of choice ore will add materially to our daily yield. They have 8,000 tons in sight.

"Work on the shaft of the Forest Queen mine has been suspended at present owing to being at a depth that it cannot be worked to an advantage without machinery, which is over one hundred and eighty feet. We understand that machinery is being shipped and will be in place on the mine some time this month. Work still progresses in the tunnel."

The Leadville Times.

The list of the Labor hose team, Leadville, to compete for the belt to be given the company making the best time at the state tournament at Colorado Springs August 9th, is as follows: "Will Havens, captain; S. McKusick, plunger; A. Marshon, assistant, plunger; Herman Kentzler, pipe-man; Ed. Campbell, Walter Pollard, James Canavan, Ed. Nathan, S. S. Lane, Joe Holden, W. T. Jackson." This is nearly the same team commanded by Mr. Havens last year, and the captain and the rest of the team are confident of success on this occasion, and fully expect to bring home the belt.

COLORADO AGRICULTURE.

Some General Information Concerning an Important Industry.

From the Colorado Farmer:
Agriculture in Colorado is an entirely different pursuit from that practiced in the east, and the farmer who comes to the state and enters upon the cultivation of the soil in the style it has been accustomed to, will find that failure is more likely to crown his endeavors than success. He has much to learn. It is best to abandon old notions and begin anew. Dependent upon irrigation for the growth of his crops, he must study the methods and meet the requirements of the climate. With a fixed purpose, in his mind to overcome all the obstacles that daily present themselves to him, it will not be long before the new order of things will become familiar, and, once understanding the methods, he may rely upon nature for the rest. Bountiful harvests will crown his efforts, and excellent prices will cheer his heart and fill his pocket. Irrigation is desired because it is not understood. Yet it is almost as old as civilization, and Oriental countries have depended upon it for centuries.

"Pioneer Jim" is now being dieted on gun powder and mincemeat liver preparatory to the coming race with "Sodomited."

A small fire was seen burning on Cheyenne mountain, Sunday afternoon, but all traces of it had disappeared yesterday.

Governor Pitkin spent Sunday with his family at the Manitou house and returned to Denver yesterday morning.

The W. C. T. U. meets regularly the first and third Tuesdays of every month in the parlor of the Congregational church at 4 o'clock.

In the early history of Colorado small colonies by individuals were constructed covering only the meadow or bottom-lands. But the selection of Union or Colton (in 1870) or Colorado for the settlement of a new Iowa

BILLY THE KID.

At Last the Bullet Finds its Billet.

New Mexico's Noted Outlaw Shot by a Sheriff.

LAS VEGAS, July 18.—The Gazette has positive information this morning from Fort Sumner of the death of "Billy the Kid." This noted desperado was killed at Fort Sumner on the Pecos river on the 14th by Pat Garrett, sheriff of Lincoln county.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 18.—County Sheriff Garrett arrived at Sumner on the eve of the 14th. Late in the night he went to Pete Maxwell's house and went in. Two men were left to guard the door. Garrett said to Pete, who was in bed, "I understand that 'Billy' the Kid is here." Pete answered that he was. Garrett was standing at the foot of the bed and there was but little light in the room. Billy just stepped into the room in his stocking feet; he had a six shooter in one hand and a knife in the other. He saw Garrett standing at the foot of the bed, and asked in Spanish, "Who is that?" Pete didn't answer, but managed to indicate to Garrett that the other person was the Kid, and jumped to the upper end of the bed.

Billy again asked "who's that?" and as he did so Garrett fired striking the Kid through the heart who fell back dead.

An inquest was immediately held and the dead man was fully identified as the noted desperado who struck terror to all the cattle men in the Pecos country. Billy had been roaming around the country in the neighborhood of Fort Stanton since he killed Deputy Sheriff Bell and Olinger in Lincoln and escaped early in May, a few days before he was sentenced to hang for the murder of Deputy Sheriff William H. Brady, of Lincoln county, during the war of the stockmen known as the Lincoln county war. He has been living since then on ranches near Fort Sumner. He has been recently going about disguised as a Mexican, so well painted as to deceive people who had known him. He was reported to have gathered a band of Texans and coming up to the Red River country to begin cattle stealing again. There is great joy among cattle men over his death. Garrett, who led the party that rounded up the Kid and band last December at Stinking Springs, is loudly praised.

The Kid was about 23. He was born in New York city, and had been passing several years under the name of Billy Bonney. His real name was McCarthy. He was buried at Fort Sumner.

From Tuesday's Daily.

FOR THE FIREFMEN.

Notes of Interesting Matters at Home and Abroad.

The Nevada avenue track is going to be in splendid condition.

Chief Pixley, of the Colorado Springs Fire department, is the champion bowler of Colorado.

A patent automatic starter will be used at the coming tournament.

It looks as though the Pueblo department would not send any team to contest for honors this year.

Leadville will make an effort to have the next tournament held in that city.

It is said that the prospects are that thirty-two teams will be present at our tournament.

The Leadville Herald says that the Tabors and Humphreys are practicing daily, and from present indications will make a strong pull for first place.

Leadville will send two teams to the tournament. They will compete for both the plug and straightaway races, and will enter also for the foot race.

There is no doubt about the tournament being held in Colorado Springs. Funds will be raised before the day set for the contest.

Denver will probably enter four teams here, the Woodie Fishers, the Bates, Hooks 2, and the Tabors. Hooks 2 will compete for both the plug and straightaway races.

The Leadville Herald says "Our teams have not yet run for their positions. The leadership of the Tabors lies between Messrs. Pollard, Campbell, Canavan and Havens, and of the Humphreys' between Messrs. Hunter, Medill, Tibbets and Allen.

There will be eleven men in each team including the captain; they will run 700 feet in the plug race and 200 feet in the straightaway.

PLEASING PROGRESS.

Dedicating a Five Thousand Dollar Church at Silverton.

The following from the San Juan Herald, published at Silverton, Colorado, will prove interesting to many of our readers who are watching the progress of the Congregational church in that region, and who are personally acquainted with the pastor, the Rev. H. P. Roberts. The Herald says: "About one year ago, Rev. H. P. Roberts, pastor of the Congregational society of this place, started out with the intention of raising funds for the purpose of building a church edifice in Silverton, all services having previously been held in the school-house. He expected to get sufficient money pledged to erect a building suitable for the town to cost about two thousand dollars. The people responded so liberally that the original plans were changed, and it was thereupon determined to raise enough to build a four thousand dollar house. Work was at once commenced, the foundation stone laid, in due time and with appropriate ceremonies, and the building partially enclosed, when the October storms set in and

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INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

What They Have Accomplished Within Two Months.

Interview with the Hon. T. A. McMorris, of the Commission.

Indian Commissioner T. A. McMorris, of this city, returned from the Indian country yesterday afternoon. A representative of the Gazette of course proceeded to interview Commissioner McMorris on his work in the south, and from an extended conversation gathered the following facts:

The Indian commissioners started from the Los Pinos agency on the 8th of June, immediately after the arrival of General McKenzie, and as soon as orders could be issued and the arrangements completed. The official party consisted of Commissioners Russell, Mears and McMorris, and Agent Berry for the government, and Head Chief Capanavero and Chief Gerro for the Utes. The escort consisted of Company A Fourth cavalry commanded by Captain Smith and Lieutenant Lockett. There was also a detachment of 16 men from Company K, cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant House. The infantry escort consisted of four companies of the Sixth regiment. The usual complement of servants, packers, etc., accompanied the party.

As has been said, the expedition left the Los Pinos agency on the 8th of June, and proceeded down the Uncompahgre river to its junction with the Gunnison. The latter river was crossed in a ferryboat constructed by the soldiers, the horses being compelled to swim. The river was found to have a rapid current and the water deep. Following Johnson's old trail they marched to the Grand river, forty-two miles north of the Gunnison. The crossing of the Grand was even more exciting and perils than that of the Gunnison. The stream was wider and deeper, and, if anything, more rapid, and the swimming over of more than one hundred head of stock was a task of no little danger. This work occupied the packers and soldiers all the afternoon, and the night's camp was pitched on the other side.

At this point the escort of four companies of infantry went into camp, and the expedition, abandoning the wagons, proceeded on horseback with their luggage on pack mules. The march from here was in a northwesterly direction through the Grand River valley. This valley, Commissioner McMorris says, could be profitably cultivated by careful irrigation. The valley was carefully examined with a view of settling the Utes in it, but it was found to lack grass, and therefore the idea was abandoned. There are at least 100,000 acres of land in this valley that could be farmed, but skillful irrigation would be requisite.

The Indians were dissatisfied with the valley of the Grand, and the march was continued. To the north and northwest of the Grand River valley is a range known as the Roan Mountain range or Book plateau. These mountains are from twenty-five to fifty miles from the river and lie between the Grand River and the Greene and White. Near the mountains are "bad lands" abounding in knobs and hills especially unproductive. The party camped on a creek not put down on the map and found the waters alkaline in quality. They crossed the range by the way of the cañon of the east fork of Salt Creek over to Douglas Creek to the White River. Here they found good grass and abundance of it. The expedition struck the White River about seventy miles above its entrance into the Green.

The valley of the White is about a mile in width and has for the most part good grass. On either side of the valley are "bad lands," on which grow only sage, white sage, and bunch grass. This continues to Green river. Where the White debouches into the Green river there is a magnificent valley containing thousands of acres of land of exceedingly rich soil. This is in the territory of Utah. Commissioner McMorris was especially enthusiastic over the scenery of this valley. He says it is diversified with rock formations similar to the gateway of the Garden of the Gods, and abounds in domes, cathedrals, pinnacles and spires of transcendent beauty and grandeur.

About a mile below the mouth of the White the Duchesne river empties into the Green, and here is formed the Wasatch or Antelope valley. There are at least 350,000 acres of land in this valley, of which at least a third may be converted to agricultural purposes. Only two men with their families were found inhabiting this vast domain, to which they have no right under the law, as it has never been thrown open either for purchase or pre-emption. Fourteen years ago, and several times subsequently, attempts have been made to settle this valley but the settlers have always been driven off by the White River and Uintah Indians who had no right to it except the right of superior force.

This valley was settled upon by the commissioners as the reservation to which the Utes should be removed. The Indians were not pleased. No change could please them for they do not want to leave the Uncompahgre. However Commissioner McMorris does not apprehend any serious disturbance on the occasion of the removal. The decision as to the reservation was made of course after the return to the Los Pinos agency.

From Antelope valley, the commissioners proceeded to the Utah reservation in charge of Agent Critchlow. Here they found about 400 Indians, who occupy a reservation of 1,800,000 acres, of which they do not use more than 40,000 acres. Here they found a flourishing school in progress with from 25 to 30 native pupils, who are anxious to learn, and who are taught the English language,

not least, how to work. All of these 400 Indians cultivate farms and appear to be doing well. Tabi, the chief of the Uintahs, called upon the commissioners and wanted to know what the Indians owed the honor of their presence or words to that effect though stated in less polite language. The commissioners replied that they had come on a friendly visit and Tabi said "alright."

After making a stay of three days the commissioners returned to the Greene river where their escort was encamped. Their homeward journey was up Greene river, over the Roan mountains by way of Evacuation creek.

The trip was not very eventful. The only variation was that of good water, the most of the streams and springs being impregnated with alkali. No lives were lost and but little sickness experienced on the journey.

Commissioner McMorris will superintend the removal of the Utes and as soon as a garrison can be established on the Greene river in the Antelope valley supplies sent in for the Indians, the work of removal will begin. The commissioner thinks all the work will be completed before winter, and the Utes entirely removed from their present reservation.

From Wednesday's Daily.

EXCURSION TO MANITOU.

How the Pueblo People Enjoyed Their Trip.

The Pueblo Chieftain has a good word to say of Manitou as follows: "The Odd Fellows' excursion to Manitou took place Sunday, and terminated in one of the most successful affairs the Chieftain has had the pleasure of chronicling in years. Three hundred and fifty-five of the city's pleasure seekers boarded the ten Rio Grande coaches chartered for the occasion, and were whirled to the destined point, but little later than the appointed time. The iron horse puffed into the depot at 11 o'clock, when the dusty crowd disembarked and repaired to the Cliff house, which had been secured by the lodge committee as headquarters for the day. Here the management had made ample preparations for the accommodation of the large number, and by 1 o'clock all had been properly refreshed and were in readiness for the buggies and carriages wherewith to visit the numerous places of interest which abound in that locality. Owing to a misunderstanding the conveyances were hardly adequate to the demand and many were compelled to shorten their trips in order to give others an equal opportunity of viewing the sights, but on the whole the resort was well inspected, every one being fatigued long before the time of departure.

Manitou is beautifully situated, as all know, and it is a very pleasant place to spend a few hours in sight-seeing. The town is composed of a great variety of cottages and villa scattered hither and thither in the picturesque gorges and glens which seem mysteriously to pierce their way into obscurity and seclusion on every hand. The most delightful and romantic grounds in the near neighborhood are occupied by the three principal hotels, namely: The Beebe, Manitou and Cliff houses. All are commodious and elegant, and in point of fashion equal to those of Saratoga and other renowned eastern watering places. The attractions are mainly centered, however, in the famous points of interest known as the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie, Willius' Cañon, Rainbow Falls, Cave of the Winds and the Ute iron springs. This combination of the grand and beautiful in nature has established for Manitou its distinction as the fairest gem in the Rocky Mountain corolet. The majority of these resorts were pried into and thoroughly investigated by the excursionists, and at six o'clock all were tired enough to rest themselves comfortably in the cars during the three hours requisite for the journey home. The run was cool and pleasant, thus closing the day's enjoyment with extreme satisfaction to the participants. We will take this occasion to speak of the careful management of Mr. James Hilton, who conducted the train. As a courteous and polite gentleman, Mr. Hilton has no peer, and in entrusting him the duties which necessarily devolved upon him, the railway company has gained the good will of all who received favors at his hands."

WOOL MARKET.

Good Prospects with no Probability of a Decline.

Costes Bros., of Philadelphia, sends us the following current rates for wool: "In the early part of the month but little wool had arrived on the eastern markets. Buyers were out in all the wool growing sections and their competition forced up prices considerably. This made a strong feeling here, and many holders felt confident of higher values. Suddenly came the news of the attempted assassination of the president, which caused buyers to stop until they could determine whether any financial or business complications would follow. Since then the uncertainty and anxiety has kept trade quiet, except on some special grades, and buyers have acted cautiously. Moreover considerable wool has now arrived on the eastern markets, and manufacturers find that they can obtain full supplies so that they have of late not been anxious buyers. Certain special grades are yet in good demand. Medium and fine combing and delaine fleece bring full quotations and is fast going into consumers' hands. Strictly medium clothing is also in fair request. Fine fleece is not very active, while coarse is dull and low in price. Choice medium grades of Texas, Colorado or Territory wools, have sold readily at good prices, while low and carpet grades go slowly. We trust to see a good trade soon, and the fact of prices having been lately maintained should warrant our expecting that there would now be no decline."

STOCK RAISING.

The Maxwell company is now making preparations to go into stock raising on a most extensive scale. The traveller over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad is astonished to see running "straight" across the prairie, from west to east, a short distance to the south of Springer station, a wire fence. This is the southern boundary of the Maxwell grant, which is thus fenced in on the south and east, making one of the longest lines of continuous fence in the world, inclosing a 700,000-acre pasture. By this means the cattle can be securely kept, and by a mounted guard along the fence, they will be thoroughly guarded from theft and prevented from straying. Including the inner inclosures for various classes of cattle—it being desirable to keep the various kinds separate, such as those

MAXWELL LAND GRANT

Something About its Owner, Its Extent and History.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald, after describing the home of Mr. Frank R. Sherwin, the president of the company, gives the following interesting facts regarding this grant: "Mr. Sherwin's house was originally the home of Lucien B. Maxwell, one of the famous characters in the American period of New Mexican history. The Maxwell grant is the largest of the celebrated New Mexican land grants, and its area exceeds that of the state of Rhode Island. It contains 1,714,765 acres, 219,000 of which are in Colorado. It was given in 1841 by Manuel Armijo, military and civil governor of the province of New Mexico, to Carlos Beaubein and Gaudiosou Miranda. Maxwell, who was a typical frontiersman and one of Fremont's scouts on his great expedition, married the daughter of Beaubein, and by 1868 he had acquired complete title to the whole grant—principally by purchase. The grant was confirmed by congress in June, 1860, and patented in May, 1869. Here Maxwell ruled as absolutely as any prince, and was as much venerated and faithfully observed by his subjects, the Mexicans and Indians. All his wishes and commands were implicitly followed. He was gruff-spoken, hearty, generous and hospitable, and all comers were welcome to his home. He was careless with his money, and would often lose large sums while travelling over his land, but it would inevitably be found and restored by some of his subjects. The old residents of the region are full of interesting anecdotes of his reign. One is that the stage company, whose line passed through the Cimarron canon, made arrangements with Maxwell that the passengers should dine at his house. One day the stage brought a fine-appearing gentleman from New York. After his excellent meal he asked for the landlord, supposing the place to be a hotel. Maxwell pointed out, and the stranger approached him, wishing to pay for his dinner. "There is no charge," said Maxwell. The gentleman protested, saying he did not wish to be under obligations. "Well, d—n it, \$20!" replied Maxwell. The New Yorker was astonished, but quietly handed over a \$20 bill. Taking it, Maxwell dropped it into the flames of the open fire-place back to which he was standing.

The grant was purchased of Maxwell in 1870, by a company of British capitalists, but the person in control only cared to manipulate the stock, and did nothing to develop the property. After he had made his fortune by his operations, the grant finally fell into the hands of the bondholders in Holland, who secured Mr. Frank R. Sherwin as manager and president of the new company, which was organized after the foreclosure. Mr. Sherwin and Col. Reynolds of Providence control the greater portion of the stock. On taking possession of the Maxwell house, Mr. Sherwin remodelled it in its present perfect shape and he now contemplates still further improvements and additions. Cimarron is the seat of Colfax county, the most important part of which is included in the Maxwell grant. It is now a town of only about three hundred inhabitants. But, with its beautiful situation, nestling at the foot of the noble mountains, and just at the mouth of one of the most picturesque canons in the range, with its nucleus of cultivated society, it ought to be one of the most charming places on the eastern slope of the Rockies, especially when it has been made accessible by a projected branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The entire place makes an impression of prevailing good taste. The houses are nicely constructed, and kept in perfect order; young and flourishing shade trees border the irrigated streets, and the town has recently received from Col. Reynolds the gift of \$5,000 for a public library.

A VALUABLE ESTATE.
The Maxwell grant is unquestionably a valuable piece of property. Beside 1,000,000 acres or more of some of the finest grazing land in America, the mountains contain inestimable treasures of the precious and base metals. Gold, silver, copper, and iron are found in rich quantity, and there is a magnificent coal area of 1,000 square miles. The celebrated Aztec gold mine is on the grant. The neighborhood of coal and iron of the best quality will doubtless make Eaton a great manufacturing center. It is on the grant, close to the northern boundary of New Mexico, and is now one of the most rapidly growing towns in the territory. The general policy of the company is to sell no land except that of town sites. To develop its various resources, separate companies are formed, in which the Maxwell company takes a controlling interest. As with the San Pedro & San Joaquin Del Agua company, prospectors are given a half interest in the vein of any precious metal they may discover. Dr. Meyer naturally finds the grant extremely interesting, and is making a close study of it as a remarkable example of a great American landed estate, far exceeding in magnitude anything among the great estates of Austria and Hungary.

THE JUBILEE CONCERT.
Mr. H. T. O'Brien, of broncho fame, reports an excellent business for this season of the year. He yesterday received a large voice of light harangues from California.

THE METHODIST CAMP MEETING.
The Methodist camp meeting will open at Arvada on Tuesday, July 26. The grounds are handsomely situated on the Platte river. Arrangements have been perfected with the Denver and Rio Grande for excursion rates. Those buying tickets from here will be entitled to a one-fifth fare on the return providing a certificate is procured from the local agent here.

LETTER LIST.
List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending July 20th, 1881.

Bourbridge, J. J. ... Onder, Dr. John ...
Crawford, Chas. M. ... Pearson, J. H. ...
De Mott, Prof. M. ... Pond, Arthur S. ...
Faylon, Gilbert A. ... Sutherland, Martha ...
Holmes, J. A. ... Spooner, Jennie ...
Hutchinson, A. ... Stockdorff, Fred ...
Messinger, Rupert E. ... Walker, W. H. ...
McKee, James ... Whalen, Nellie ...
Webster, Charles E. ... Zeller, John ...
Medium and fine Colorado. 25000
Medium and fine average. 25000
Common and quarter blood. 25000

etc.—there are now 175 miles of fence on the grant, and there will soon be 200 miles. Some of these inner inclosures are 10 miles square.

The method to be pursued is to buy herds of cows in Texas and cross them with thoroughbred bulls. The first cross is said to be the most profitable for market. The grazing lands of the grant will support at least 100,000 head of cattle, and the herds of the company will probably, ultimately reach that number. The grazing lands are fenced only on the south and east, the mountains on the north and west forming a natural fence. During the summer the cattle will be kept in the rich pasture of the mountain valleys, saving the prairies for the winter pasture. The grassy grass of the prairies which springs up under the rains of July and August, is cured as it stands, forming the most nutritious kind of hay for winter grazing.

Professor Zamloch.

The citizens of Colorado Springs and vicinity should not confound the name of the great Zamloch, who is to appear next week in a series of his world-renowned entertainments, with those of inferior practitioners of the art of legerdemain. Professor Zamloch's performances, as all those who attended those given in this city last November will testify, are given in a thoroughly artistic and satisfactory manner, winning rounds of generous applause. While the gifts which are distributed at these entertainments are really

valuable, the amount of money given to the performers is not so great as that given to the National Treasury with 70-foot shaft and a vein 2½ feet wide; the Paymaster with an 85-foot shaft and a 5-foot vein heavy in lead, carrying about 100 ounces in silver; the Moose Lodge, with assessment work done and some pappy ore near the surface; the Morning Star, with a 50-foot shaft and a wide vein of quartz with galena; the Rothschild, specimens from which assay 1,800 ounces; the Boulder Boy, from which ore has been taken which assays 3,000 ounces near the surface; the Lone Star or Nigger consolidation, with very rich black sulphurite; the Russel, with an 8-foot crevice of gold quartz, etc., etc. The Continental tunnel, which, when completed, will be a mile long, will cut the Continental divide by way of Hall's valley and the valley of the Snake, and is expected to strike a number of very valuable veins, in its course.

From Thursday's Daily.

A DECEIVING BLAST.

Two Miners Seriously Injured in the Quarries at Colorado City.

We learned yesterday afternoon that two miners by the name of Scott and Soper were seriously injured by the accidental explosion of a blast in the gypsum quarries near Colorado City. From what we can learn the two above mentioned had prepared a blast and had attached the fuse for the purpose of igniting the powder placed in the drill hole. The fuse was lighted and the men returned to a place of safety. While awaiting the discharge sufficient time was given for the fuse to ignite the powder, but as the expected discharge did not take place, Messrs. Scott and Soper took it for granted that the fuse was defective and had not accomplished the work. Knowing that it was dangerous to approach the blast without exercising some precautions, they procured several buckets of water and emptied them upon the blast before attempting to remove the fuse, which had failed to perform its duty. Thinking that a sufficient quantity of water had been poured into the drill hole to entirely extinguish the fuse, the two miners approached it with the purpose of removing the powder and preparing another blast. Just as they were leaning over the drill hole and removing the first layer of tamponing the blast discharged, throwing both Messrs. Scott and Soper violently to the ground, and rendering them entirely unconscious. How long they remained in this comatose condition is not known, but after a certain length of time both came to their senses and regained sufficient strength to walk to their homes in Colorado City and appeal for aid.

Emily Melville, with an excellent opera company, is now on her way from California, and we learn that she will make a tour of Colorado. She has been making an impression of prevailing good taste. The houses are nicely constructed, and kept in perfect order; young and flourishing shade trees border the irrigated streets, and the town has recently received from Col. Reynolds the gift of \$5,000 for a public library. At no time since Colorado Springs and Manitou have been in existence have there been so many complaints of depredations committed by sneak thieves.

The Denver and Manitou accommodation train seems to be doing a good business and is liberally patronized by the Denver people who visit Manitou.

Some of our cattle owners are not gathering as many cattle at the round-up as they anticipated, which goes to prove that last winter's losses were unusually heavy.

Mr. H. T. O'Brien, of broncho fame, reports an excellent business for this season of the year. He yesterday received a large voice of light harangues from California.

There will be an excursion to the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas under the auspices of the M. E. Church, Thursday, July 28th, 1881. The party will be conveyed through the cañon in observation cars, affording a rare opportunity to see the Royal Gorge, which is without a parallel in the west. Several hours will be spent in the cañon and at Currant creek, the terminus for sight-seeing, for rest and refreshments. Tickets will be for sale in all the leading hotels in Manitou and the usual places in Colorado Springs. Tickets from Colorado Springs for round trip, \$4.50; children, \$2.50.

The Denver and Rio Grande has now over 880 miles of railroad in operation.

At last the welcome rain has appeared and the ranchmen and gardeners are consequently bilious.

The Magnet seems to take exceptions to the recent articles printed in the Gazette concerning the campers on Ruxton's creek.

Mr. Ralph Plumb, a prominent railroad man of Greeley, Illinois, is visiting his sister, Miss Martin Plumb, of East Huachuca street.

The Magnet seems to take exceptions to the recent articles printed in the Gazette concerning the campers on Ruxton's creek.

ASH-TONIC.
The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2-3-4 bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding 12 bottles at one-half price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dwyer & Co., 100 Dey St., New York.

TONIC.—Increasing the strength, developing the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.

Castoria. 35 doses. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT. 35 cents. A liniment of the best and most powerful qualities.

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

PERU DISTRICT.

Some Description of Its Mines and Prospects.

From the Leadville Circular.

Alderman Himebaugh, accompanied by his wife, left yesterday on a several weeks' visit to the northern part of the state.

Messrs. Burnstead & Gibbs, the plumbers, have been awarded the contract for doing all the plumbing work in the Deaf Mute institute.

Several prairie schooners made their appearance in the city yesterday. As usual they were filled with new comers from the east bound for the mining districts.

If there was any man jubilant over the refreshing shower of yesterday afternoon it was Postmaster Price. His garden may in the future be expected to thrive.

The Leadville Jockey club races commenced yesterday and all those wishing to attend can procure cheap excursion rates by applying to J. M. Ellison, the local agent at the depot.

CAMPING OUT.

Investigating Affairs on Ruxton Creek.

No Especial Danger of Contaminating the Water.

The matter of allowing campers to pitch their tents above the water head of the city water works, on Ruxton creek, has attracted considerable attention of late. Letters have been received and printed by the GAZETTE upon this subject various comments and complaints have been made. The question being one of considerable public interest, an investigation of the matter was resolved upon.

Yesterday afternoon a reporter of the GAZETTE rode over to Manitou to investigate the present state of affairs in Engleman's canon and Ruxton's creek. The question as to the cleanliness and neatness of the campers was one that the reporter desired to investigate, and another was the proximity of the tents to the streams. A ride past the Iron Ut spring and up to the head of the canon developed the fact that none of the tents were on the bank of the creek but that all were well removed. An inspection of the premises was made in such a manner as not to give offence and resulted in the conviction upon the part of the reporter that cleanliness and neatness prevailed.

It appears that the lands upon which the tents are pitched are leased by the Hotel C. W. Barker and are sub-let by him to persons who desire to camp. The reporter was informed that Mr. Barker takes every precaution to secure desirable tenants, as it is to his interest to keep the water of the creek pure, because his hotel is not very far removed from the head, and he would suffer most should the waters become contaminated.

Upon his return to Colorado Springs the reporter called upon Mayor Frandec and interviewed him upon the question of the campers. The mayor said that he had investigated the matter personally and was convinced that there was little danger of contaminating the water upon the part of the campers.

They were all respectable people who had leased the land upon which their tents were pitched and all took the utmost pains to preserve the greatest neatness. On the other hand there was a source of pollution in the many picnic parties which visited the head of the canon. Horses were hitched on the edge of the stream and fragments of food and empty cans were tossed into the water.

The mayor said that an officer would visit the canon every day and see that the waters were kept pure. In conclusion the mayor remarked that before many years the pipes of the water works would be extended half a mile up the canon above any accessible camping place and this danger of further contamination would be done away with.

MANITOU STONE.

What Scientific Men Think of Its Value & Properties.

The county commissioners of Arapahoe county seem to have a great deal of trouble in deciding upon the kind of stone to be used in the new court house. The Denver News yesterday had an exhaustive editorial upon the subject which seems to favor Manitou stone. Assayer Burlingame and the state school of mines have made a report which appears in the Golden Globe. The report is as follows:

"Specimens are not so expensive as granite, are nearly as easily quarried as limestone, retain their natural color and with heat frost and fire better, and have at least maximum solidity. In country like Colorado, where the carboniferous, cretaceous and tertiary sandstones are extensively developed, there is a great variety and a wide range for choice. There are sandstone beds near Fort Collins, Coal creek, Canon city, Manitou, Manitou and other places. Of the Coal creek, Fort Collins and Manitou stones chemical analyses have been made by Prof. Milton Mow, and of the Canon city stone (Brantford quarry) by E. E. Burlingame. The Canon city, Morrison and Manitou stones have been tested at the Rio Grande shops by hydraulic pressure.

For the tests in the Rio Grande shops, made January 23, 1881, cubes of eight inches were used, and the weight necessary for crushing was noted in tons. The results, reduced to pounds per square inch are as follows: Canon city stone (Brantford quarry) pulverized at 1,400 pounds per square inch; Morrison stone pulverized at 1,900, and Manitou stone crushed to pieces, not pulverized, at 2,840 pounds.

The amount of hygroscopic moisture in the stones of Coal creek, Fort Collins and Manitou analyzed by Prof. Milton Mow and determined by drying at a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit is very slight—not more than about three-tenths of one per cent.

The analysis shows that the Coal creek stone contains too much soda and potash. Upon exposure to the atmosphere and sun, would gradually cause the disintegration of the stone. This stone is also very friable.

The Canon city stone contains too little cement, more than 85 per cent being sand particles. This stone is friable and not very hard as the name. In the Rio Grande shops

The Rio Grande stone has more cement, but is mostly of an alkaline character, and contains with acids. So far as known, no test has been made upon its power of resistance. It possesses a very uniform grain and color.

The Manitou stone as may be seen from the tables of the most recent popular pocket guide to the railroads of Colorado, is very fine, indeed, so fine that it can be used as an ornamental stone. It has the greatest solidity of the different sandstones tested in the Rio Grande shops. In this respect, as well as in many other particulars, it can compete with the best sandstones of Europe for building purposes.

This is a very flattering verdict, and one which will be received with pleasure by every citizen of Colorado Springs and Manitou. The news, editorially, confirming on the report by the same writer some remarks concerning Manitou. After speaking in complimentary terms of Colorado Springs the writer turned his attention to Manitou, as follows: "This little hamlet of Indians and tourists is situated on a spur of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, 80 miles southwest of Denver. Through express trains it can be reached several times each day. The trip being made in somewhat over four hours over a well-furnished narrow-gauge track, the drawing-room coaches and all conceivable modern improvements. The Denver & Rio Grande is a model institution, the only narrow gauge about it being the range 16 to 18 inches, and the management of the road is excellent, equal to anything known in North America. The splendid stone depots, model passenger and palace coaches, air brakes even on its freight trains, and throughout an unexampled system of management not excelled on any road in the country, the Denver & Rio Grande is no 'baby' institution, in spite of its narrow gauge, which in fact is necessary, because of the engineering difficulties in the way of an exclusively mountain road."

"It is no wonder that Manitou is the most popular of Colorado summer resorts. Its location is certainly beautiful. The hills hem it in on every side except the narrow view down the gulch, to where lies the Colorado Springs, 400 feet below. Looking up Buxton Gulch, the mountains loom into mid-air, almost within reach; the foot of Cameron's Cone is reached, without less than a mile; and the panorama of the spur is capped by the lofty Pike's Peak itself, to touch which one has but to follow the trail which starts out from the very village street and winds up, over and around the great mountains in the foreground, which are but the spurs to the unseen plateau behind—still larger, which is the mighty but majestic mountain, twelve miles away.

I first saw Manitou by moonlight. I never could have imagined a scene so weird, so strangely sublime. No painter's canvas could have matched for even the dim attempt would have been regarded as the brother of a failure in vision, if brush fails. But it was useless to say, we have watched the full, round moon, and we have followed the full, round moon, and we have seen the scene of the eastern mountains, and the great, in the dark, gulf, as it was before us, with only the twinkles of the faintly lit progress.

THE LUONA MINE.

What a Home Journal Says of its Prospects.

The Gothic Miner has a peculiar way of advancing the interests of its mines. However

as the GAZETTE has been accused of printing prejudiced statements we reproduce the following from the Mine with pleasure:

"It is useless to call the Luona a mine. It is nothing more than a prospect and all the fair showings of the present work will, without development, keep it only a prospect. That the vein is there and in sight, notwithstanding the assertion of judges fully as competent as the Miner and to whom we now give the credit of their statement we thoroughly believe. The amount of high grade pyr. mineral actually in sight below the 'mine' is not less than 100 tons. The croppings of the vein are continuous places above the 'mine' and correspond with the direction of that below. No leaden story will compare with the rich showing of this claim, and we predict that under development the Luona will soon be known as one of the wonders in the mineral world. What this development will be and how proceeded with we do not know at present. It is sufficient that we give our readers the names of a property in which they may invest their money, and we will chronicle faithfully its progress."

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